



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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A New Book.

We have reprinted our DIARY monograph, "Opening a Pharmacy" in book form, uniform as to binding with the "Art of Dispensing." The price is 1s. net, or 1s. 1d. post free. It is a most useful book for those who contemplate starting in business as chemists and druggists.

TRANSATLANTIC BUSINESS.

THE Publisher desires to inform manufacturers and wholesalers that the issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for May 25 will be specially circulated to transatlantic buyers. Canada, the United States, and the West Indies will be thus covered, and, as export business in chemicals, medicines, and similar products with these countries is on the increase, the circulation of May 25 will be a good chance for improving the business of those who advertise in it.

Summary.

AN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH PRODUCE is to be held in St. Petersburg (p. 706).

SOME HINTS TO VOTERS in the Pharmaceutical Council election will be found on p. 743.

MR. J. L. DENNIS, of Nottingham, has been elected the first Waterfall annuitant (p. 715).

THE LATE MR. WM. R. WARNER, of Philadelphia, is reported to have left \$2,000,000 (p. 742).

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY MATTERS occupy a large space in this issue, beginning on p. 714.

DR. FRANK L. TEED has been appointed public analyst for the City of London. His portrait is given on p. 706.

"NOT FOR PUBLICATION" written on an analytical report gave rise to a County Court action (p. 724).

THE MISERIES OF CHEMISTS and their origin are cogently and amusingly depicted by Mr. Robert Drane, of Cardiff, on p. 742.

SIX DOCTORS'-SHOP ASSISTANTS in Glasgow and Dumbarton have been fined under the Pharmacy Act (p. 731).

MOND GAS is becoming very interesting. A House of Commons Committee is now hearing all about it (p. 739).

MR. SAMUEL FIGGIS, one of the leading drug-brokers of Mincing Lane, provides the first of a new species of fauna (p. 724).

MR. JOHN LAWSON is the first of the twentieth-century Pereira medallists, and Messrs. Heslop and Deane take the other medals (p. 716).

THE North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society is doing well, and increasing the membership of the Society in Scotland (p. 714).

WE briefly report a High Court decision regarding the railway carriage of opera glasses and photographic apparatus, which should be noted (p. 733).

THE SUGAR DUTIES have now been adopted with corresponding Excise duties, and certain modifications in imposition—e.g. honey is not to be taxed (p. 739).

MR. FLETCHER MOULTON'S Bill to amend and consolidate the law respecting trade-marks is commented upon. We do not agree with some of the new provisions (p. 727).

MR. E. NORTHWAY BUTT has given the Pharmaceutical Council 100% a year for three years to institute a research scholarship, available only for a Ph.C. and M.P.S. Particulars on p. 716.

MEETINGS OF CHEMISTS convened by the Pharmaceutical Society in support of the Pharmacy Bill (p. 721). The London meeting was the largest gathering of English druggists on record.

THE LORDS COMMITTEE on the Shops Bill is getting along. We report evidence by the Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and Mr. F. D. Chambers, chemist, Eastwood, Notts (p. 743).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY made a profit of 2,859% last year (p. 720). We print its revenue account and the annual report of the Council (p. 718), and criticise the latter as an insufficient document (p. 726).

THE POISONS SCHEDULE is receiving the attention of the Pharmaceutical Council (p. 715) and the Privy Council with a view to its revision; Mr. Martindale has been nominated to assist the Government department (p. 716).

THE MARKETS are quieter this week, and changes are few. Cocaine is firmer, owing to stocks of crude having been cleared. Menthol, salol, and lemon oil are lower. Bachu-leaves are dearer, and vanilla was cheaper in auction (p. 736).

A LIMITED COMPANY which used its predecessor's labels in selling medicines (they happened to have "Member of the Pharmaceutical Society" upon them) was summoned by the Society under Section 12 of the 1852 Act. The Society's barrister failed to convince the Bloomsbury Judge (p. 730).

WE report the evidence and arguments in an adulteration case which specially interests wholesalers and others who give warranties. The article was sal volatile, and the warranty advanced was a C. & D. inset and the label on the bottle, both saying the spirit was B.P. The decision has yet to be given (p. 731).

MR. GLYN-JONES again brought before the Pharmaceutical Council his motion (alleged last month to be "improper"), but he was stopped at the psychological moment and again burked (p. 717). Mr. Wootton tried to get a motion passed taking such power of suppression from the Chair, but by a majority of 1 his good intentions also were defeated (p. 717).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The East Ham District Council has accepted the tender of Mr. K. Dack, chemist, Plashet Grove, East Ham, for the supply of disinfectants.

At the meeting of the Optical Society on April 25 Mr. Lionel Laurence read a paper on the relationship between accommodation and convergence in ametropia.

The students of the Nottingham School of Pharmacy had a botanical excursion on April 25 to Clifton Grove and Barton, led by Mr. A. Russell Bennet, the Principal.

A Knaresborough school-girl ate some daffodil-flowers on her way to school, and was subsequently taken ill. A doctor was called in, but she died on April 25 from the effects of the poison.

The Prison Commissioners have sent £1. to Mr. Fortune, dispenser to Dr. Jacobson, of Sleaford, in recognition of aid he rendered to the police in effecting the recapture of a man who had escaped from Lincoln Gaol.

The Wolverhampton Board of Guardians has decided to add two years to the twenty-two years' service of Mr. Morris, lately dispenser at the workhouse, in order that he may receive greater benefit under the Superannuation Act.

A Maidstone resident named Pawley entered the pharmacy of Mr. Fardon, chemist and druggist, Stone Street, on April 23 complaining of faintness. He suddenly became ill and died of heart disease before medical aid could be procured.

At Lambeth Police Court on April 29, George Thomas Barnes was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for stealing bird-seed to the value of 11s. 9d., belonging to his employers, Messrs. Richard Hyde & Co. (Limited), bird-food specialists, Camberwell.

At Newport, on Wednesday, Mr. Benson Harries, chemist 32 Commercial Road, was fined £1. and costs for having an unstamped weighing-instrument and twenty weights, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 oz., all unverified. The manager (Mr. Watkins) said new scales had been obtained.

The ex-bank-manager, Henry Thomas Chalons, indicted at the Hanley Sessions on April 26 for obtaining £1. by false pretences from Mr. W. Hartle, chemist and druggist, Snow Hill, Hanley, was found guilty, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the second division.

The East Preston Board of Guardians on April 24 decided not to supply the drugs and medicines needed for the Workhouse themselves, but to adhere to their original arrangements, whereby they were provided by the medical officer, whose salary has been increased from 60% to 100% per annum for that purpose.

At an influential meeting of members of the Senate of Cambridge University on Saturday, it was unanimously resolved to present a testimonial to Professor George Downing Liveing, F.R.S., in recognition of his valuable services to science. Professor Dewar and Mr. Joseph Larmer were among the speakers, the latter saying that it is a matter of common knowledge that in the domain of the spectroscope the figures and statements of Professor Liveing carry an authority second to none in the world.

Fire.

On April 27 an outbreak of fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. W. B. Hubble & Co., chemists, Harrington Road, Workington. A store-room on the second storey faces the street, and it is conjectured that sparks from an engine on the adjoining railway caused the fire, which was extinguished before the arrival of the fire-brigade. Oils were stored in the room, but fortunately they were some distance from the window, and the barrels were not burnt. Considerable damage was wrought to the furniture and stock.

Dispensing-contract.

At a meeting of the Isle of Thanet Guardians last week, five tenders from chemists at Margate for the supply of medicines and drugs were considered, as follows:—

Messrs. Wootton & Son.—Mixtures, 6d. per bottle; pills and powders, 3d. per dozen. Appliances and sundries, 12½ per cent. on cost price.

Mr. R. Pettman.—Mixtures, 1d. per oz.; powders 1s., and pills 3d. per dozen.

Mr. D. Evans.—Mixtures, 3½d. per bottle; powders and pills, 3d. per dozen.

Mr. V. J. Woolls.—Mixtures, 6d. per bottle; powders 6d. and pills 4d. per dozen.

Messrs. Timothy White (Limited).—Mixtures, 6-oz. bottles, 5d.; powders 4d. and pills 2d. per dozen.

A member raised the question as to whether there should not be some guarantee as to the quality of the articles supplied, but was informed that the only stipulation made was that persons tendering should be properly qualified chemists. The tender of Mr. Evans was accepted.

London's City Analyst.

The election of public analyst for the City of London took place on April 25. The remuneration was fixed at 10s. per analysis, the minimum remuneration to be on the basis of 400 analyses per annum (thus making the salary at least 200l. a year), with 10s. for every sample analysed above that number. Against these terms (on the ground of their inadequacy) the Institute of Chemistry and the Society of Public Analysts sent protests, but Mr. Timbrell (Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Corporation) pointed out at the meeting that the average number of analyses was 125, while the Corporation were undertaking to pay for a minimum of 400. On a vote being taken, Dr. Frank L. Teed was elected, with a majority of thirty-two votes over Dr. Samuel Rideal.

Dr. Frank Litherland Teed is 42 years of age. He entered University College, London, as a student in 1874, and in 1876 took the gold medals in theoretical and analytical chemistry. In 1880 he graduated B.Sc., Lond. and in 1884 took the D.Sc. He is the author of numerous papers on chemistry, the first having been communicated to the Chemical Society in 1879. He has been a Fellow of the Society since that year, and of the Institute of Chemistry since 1888. He has also served as a member of the Council of the latter body. Dr. Teed, as a student of the Middle Temple, has been called to the Bar.

British Goods in Russia.

An exhibition confined solely to the manufacturers and producers of the British Empire will be held at St. Petersburg next winter at the Tauride Palace, which has been placed at the disposal of the Russian committee by her Imperial Majesty the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna. The Exhibition will be administered, under the patronage of her Imperial Highness the Princess Eugenie of Oldenburg, by an influential committee, which includes Count Lamsdorff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Orloff Davidoff, Prince A. S. Dolgorouky, Monsieur de Staal, the Russian Ambassador in London, and a number of other noblemen of equal standing. The London Advisory Committee includes the names of Lord Avebury, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir John Blundell Maple, Sir Albert Rollit, Sir George Faudel Phillips, and many others. The offices of M. Collins Levey, C.M.G., the Commissioner for the United Kingdom, late Secretary for the Colonial Committee of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition, are at 22 Conduit Street, W.



DR. FRANK L. TEED

Messrs S. Gorer & Son, 170 New Bond Street, W., have been appointed official agents for the exhibition, and will furnish all particulars as to freight, insurance, installation, and superintendence of exhibits to any exhibitor who may apply to them. Messrs. S. Gorer & Son also undertake all translations.

Boiling Alum.

On April 27 a cask of boiling-alum solution burst at the alum-works of Messrs. Peter Spence & Sons, Pollard Street, Manchester, and a workman named Jackson was so seriously injured that he died shortly afterwards at the Royal Infirmary. Two other workmen were also injured. At the inquest, on April 29, Mr. F. Spence, the chairman of the firm, said the solution of alum was heated to about 222° F. and run off into casks, where it stood for a week, after which it was sufficiently solid to be released. It was the deceased's duty to take away the block or cask from the alum after it had stood that time, and the casks were numbered, so that there would be no mistake. The cask which burst had only been filled a few days before, and was not properly numbered. It was a remarkable fact that the alum stood intact for a quarter of an hour after the staves of the block had been released.

The Bailiff and the Vitriol.

At the Central Criminal Court on April 26, Charles Westbrook Banks (49), a medical tutor, was indicted for throwing sulphuric acid on George Wm Ridgewell with intent to disfigure or disable him. Ridgewell, who is an assistant bailiff, was carrying out an ejectment warrant at the prisoner's residence. Amongst the property to be removed was a quantity of chemicals, and these were being carefully packed in a corner of the room, when the prisoner appeared, and the bailiffs alleged that he threw some chlorate of potash on the floor and poured upon it some sulphuric acid. Ridgewell rushed at the prisoner and tried to get the bottle of sulphuric acid from him. Some of the acid went over the prosecutor, whose clothes were burned and his hands slightly injured. In defence the prisoner said the bottles were being handled carelessly, and he told the men that if the chemicals caught fire half the street would be blown away. The prosecutor seized him, and in the struggle the fluid was spilled accidentally. The jury took this view, and acquitted the prisoner. Mr. Justice Phillimore said while not disagreeing with the verdict he thought the prisoner had behaved very foolishly.

Council-election.

A meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society in Bradford and district, called by the Divisional Secretaries, was held at the County Restaurant, Bridge Street, on Tuesday, April 30, to consider their action with regard to the election of members of the Council. It was unanimously decided to support the candidature of the six retiring Councillors (Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Corder, Martindale, Newsholme, and Savory), and Mr. McLaren, of Edinburgh, on the ground that there should be no change in the composition of the Council which has drawn up the draft Pharmacy Bill.

L.C.C. Matters.

At a meeting of the London County Council on April 30, it was reported by the Main Drainage Committee that on July 31, 1900, the Council sanctioned an expenditure of 306% for the purpose of making an experiment in the anaërobic bacterial treatment of sewage, and the chemist had now asked that the experiment might be continued for a further period of six months. It was resolved that a further sum of 156% be sanctioned for that purpose.

A long discussion took place on the question of early closing, and a resolution was passed expressing the opinion of the Council that the present hours worked in shops were unnecessarily long, and might be shortened with great advantage to the health of the metropolis without inconvenience to the public, but that little improvement could be expected from voluntary effort. The Committee recommended the Council to support the principles of Lord Avebury's Bill, but the discussion showed a great diversity of opinion as to the advantages to be derived under it, and many speakers favoured the Bill of Sir Charles Dilke.

In a report of the Public Health Committee it appeared

that Mr. T. E. Merry had been engaged seventy-one hours' overtime in collecting samples of glucose, sweetmeats, &c., for examination for arsenic.

It was resolved not to consent to the erection of green-houses, &c., at the Physic Gardens, Chelsea, on the application of the Society of Apothecaries.

Arsenical Poisoning.

The Royal Commission resumed its sittings at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Friday, April 26.

Mr. Cornelius O'Sullivan, F.R.S., chief brewer and chemist to Messrs. Bass, Ratcliffe & Gretton (Limited), stated that Burton beers were virtually free from arsenic. Investigations showed that malts dried with gas-coke contained more arsenic than malts dried with oven-coke. It had been decided to put up apparatus containing brushes and screens of the highest efficiency, and those would, he believed, still further reduce the infinitesimal quantities of arsenic in beers, although he could not hope that they would be thereby absolutely eliminated.

Sir Lauder Brunton, M.D., F.R.S., gave an account of the action of arsenic upon the human system as observed by himself during the recent epidemic. He had heard doubts expressed as to whether the epidemic in Manchester was due to arsenic at all, but that it was caused by organic impurities such as the higher alcohols—*e.g.*, fusel oil, albutoses, or furfural. An examination of the facts had, however, convinced him that the epidemic was due entirely, or almost entirely, to arsenic. The extraordinary number of cases of peripheral neuritis which had occurred in the epidemic naturally raised the question whether peripheral neuritis, a disease which was commonly attributed to alcohol, was not caused in most, if not in all, cases by arsenical poisoning; and the fact that arsenic had now been found in both hops and malt rendered it not improbable that cases of peripheral neuritis in Manchester might for years past have been due to a certain amount of contamination of beer by arsenic through hops and malt. He was informed that without the use of glucose and invert sugar it would be difficult to brew the light beers similar to the German lager or Pilsener beers, which had come to be so popular within the last thirty years. He regarded the introduction of such light beers as a benefit to the public, for it supplied a drink which could, if pure, be taken without causing heaviness, drowsiness, and headache, which so commonly followed the consumption of heavy ales. The recent epidemic he thought would do good by drawing fuller attention to the matter.

The witnesses examined on Saturday included Dr. Nathan Raw (Liverpool) and Mr. George E. Davis, F.I.C., F.C.S. (Manchester). The latter spoke in regard to the source of sulphuric acid—namely, copper pyrites—and the elimination of arsenic from the product.

Poisoned by Paraldehyde.

On April 26 Mr. John Troutbeck held an inquiry at the Westminster Coroner's Court with reference to the death of George Robson, lately of Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, who was found dead in bed at the Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden. Mr. William Robson, J.P., Pontefract, said deceased, who was his brother, had suffered from insomnia, for which his doctor had prescribed paraldehyde. The deceased purchased the bottle (produced) from a Sutton Coldfield chemist. A valet employed at the Tavistock Hotel stated that the deceased came in on the night previous to his death slightly the worse for drink, and, after drinking a bottle of beer, Mr. Robson drank the whole of the contents of the 4-oz. bottle (produced). Deceased was found dead in bed next morning. Dr. George Albert Hamerton said deceased was an alcoholic subject. Three and a quarter ounces of paraldehyde had been taken without fatal result, but he thought if the deceased took 4 oz. it accelerated his death, which was due to syncope. From $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to 2 dr. was a proper dose, but the deceased must have taken about twenty doses. The Coroner having remarked upon the fact that the bottle was not labelled "Poison" or "Paraldehyde," a verdict of death by misadventure was returned.

The Week's Poisonings.

Of the thirteen fatalities from poisoning reported since our last issue, carbolic acid and laudanum are responsible for

four each. Arsenic (in beer), oxalic acid, and an unnamed anæsthetic killed three others, paraldehyde and hydrochloric acid one each. Attempted or inadvertent poisonings which were not fatal number eleven for the week. Here, again, carbolic acid (four) and laudanum (three) were the principal media employed; but chlorodyne, vermin-killer, and phosphorus were also used, and "a fluid the ingredients of which were of a poisonous nature," taken by a pregnant girl at Bath. A child in the Bradford Children's Hospital drank a quantity of carbolic lotion which one of the nurses had left in a basin near the cot. At the inquest the jury said the nurse had been guilty of negligence, and recommended that in future no poisons be left within the reach of the children. On April 27, Mr. E. Lyon, manager to Mr. W. Bright, chemist, Southgate Street, Bath, died from the effects of poison, the nature of which had not been ascertained when our report was sent.

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket League.

Appended is the full list of League fixtures for the 1901 season now commencing:—

Date	Teams	Played at
May 4	Davy Hill's v. Burgoyne's	Brockley
May 11	Burgoyne's v. Burroughs, Wellcome's	Shepherd's Bush
May 18	Davy Hill's v. City Mills	Brockley
May 25	Burroughs, Wellcome's v. Dakin's	Stamford Hill
June 1	Davy Hill's v. Burroughs, Wellcome's	Brockley
June 15	Dakin's v. Burgoyne's	Stamford Hill
June 15	Burroughs, Wellcome's v. City Mills	Bowes Park
June 29	Burroughs, Wellcome's v. Dakin's	Bowes Park
July 6	Burgoyne's v. Davy Hill's	Shepherd's Bush
July 6	City Mills v. Dakin's	Stamford Hill
July 13	City Mills v. Burgoyne's	West Ham Park
July 20	City Mills v. Davy Hill's	West Ham Park
July 27	Burroughs, Wellcome's v. Burgoyne's	Bowes Park
July 27	City Mills v. Dakin's	West Ham Park
August 10	City Mills v. Burroughs, Wellcome's	West Ham Park
August 17	Burgoyne's v. City Mills	Shepherd's Bush
August 24	Davy Hill's v. Dakin's	Brockley
August 31	Burroughs, Wellcome's v. Davy Hill's	Bowes Park
September 14	Dakin's v. Davy Hill's	Stamford Hill
September 28	Burgoyne's v. Dakin's	Shepherd's Bush

The Allenburys C.C. began the season on April 27 with an inter-club game under the captain and vice-captain respectively. Scores: "Captain," 63; "Vice-captain," 65 (for two wickets).

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The monthly meeting of the Council was convened for Wednesday, May 1, at the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, and at the usual hour of 3 o'clock, but in consequence of the non-attendance of a quorum no meeting took place. The members of the Council who attended were the President (Mr. Beggs), the Vice-President (Mr. Bernard), and Messrs. Wells, Kelly, and Brown.

Drug-contractors.

The Londonderry Poor-law Guardians last week appointed Mr. S. Bell, M.P.S.I., Waterford, contractor for drugs and medicines at 15 per cent. off list-price. Others offered 20 per cent.

The Mullingar Poor-law Guardians at their last meeting accepted the tender of Mrs. English for the supply of drugs at 15 per cent. off the list-price, and disregarded one offering

a rebate of 20 per cent. on the grounds that Mrs. English was "the local man." The L.G.B. state that in so doing the Guardians are practically putting an end to competition. The most favourable tender should be accepted, unless good reason exists for doubting the *bona fides* of the offers made. Failing that, no recoupment can be allowed under the contract with Mrs. English. The Guardians are preserving a masterly inactivity.

The Cork Chemical and Drug Company (Limited), medicine-contractors to the Lismore Union, writing concerning the quality of a tincture of ferric chloride supplied by them, in which the analyst complains that the tincture yields only 5.012 grammes instead of 5.625 grammes per 100 c.c. of iron, suggest that the deficiency may be accounted for by the sample sent to the analyst having been put into a wet bottle. Dr. Kenny, who was responsible for the sending of the sample, declared that the bottle used was quite dry.

The Local Government Board has written to the Kilkenny Guardians stating that the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, are not eligible to become contractors for the supply of medical and surgical appliances to the Union. The Apothecaries' Hall are neither manufacturers nor recognised dealers in the articles on the prescribed list, says the Local Government Board, and a fresh contract must accordingly be entered into. A copy of the letter received from the Board was sent to the Apothecaries' Hall, the Chairman remarking that the aggrieved parties could fight it out amongst themselves.

Photographic Society of Ireland.

The annual general meeting was held last week at Dublin. Mr. J. A. C. Ruthven was elected President for the ensuing year; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Victor E. Smyth and R. M. Inglis; Council, Messrs. R. L. Bewley, G. E. Matthews, J. H. Gane, E. Webb Smyth, W. H. Brayden, H. Goodwillie, A. M. Geddes, Jas. Simpson, and J. H. Woodworth.

By Auction.

By direction of the Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery Division, High Court of Justice in Ireland, the drug and chemical business, Strand, Londonderry, formerly carried on by Messrs. D. Gelbraith & Co., and at present conducted by the Ulster Chemists (Limited), is announced for sale by public auction.

A Cream-of-Tartar Case.

At Carrickmore (co. Tyrone) Petty Sessions on April 24, Michael McCartan, Eskerbuoy, was summoned for selling a quantity of cream of tartar adulterated, according to the analysis of Mr. R. S. Barklie, F.C.S., public analyst, Belfast, with 5.8 per cent. of foreign impurities. This was an adjourned case, Messrs. Woods & Co., Belfast, the vendors, having applied to have the sample forwarded to Somerset House. Messrs. Woods & Co. produced a certificate of analysis from Messrs. Veniere et Cie., Montpellier, Bordeaux, showing that the cream of tartar met the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia, while the certificate from Somerset House stated that the sample contained only 1.52 per cent. of foreign impurities, 1 per cent. above the standard required by the British Pharmacopœia. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

Poisonings.

A Curraghduff farmer, named O'Gorman, died on April 25 from carbolic poisoning. The evidence at the inquest tended to show that deceased drank a quantity of carbolic acid in mistake for stout. The jury found that death was the result of misadventure, and declared that carbolic acid should not be stored in a porter bottle.

At Belfast on April 26, an inquest on the body of Colonel Mackean, late O.R.E., Belfast District, showed that death was due to an overdose of laudanum taken by misadventure. Amongst the witnesses was Mr. R. Barron, L.P.S.I., of 79 Antrim Road, Belfast, who knew the deceased, but did not remember having supplied him with laudanum for some time past. The bottle found beside the body was properly labelled.

A Lever Reminiscence.

Mr. H. M. Prior, L.P.S.I., writing to the *Derry Journal* of April 24, mentions the interesting fact that Charles Lever, the novelist, was entertained to luncheon in his house when it was in the occupation of Sir John McGuines. Lever at that time was in charge of the Cholera Hospital at Derry.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A Veterinarian Honoured.

Amongst the orders recently published by the War Office for promotion in recognition of services rendered by officers during the operations in South Africa is the following:—"To be Ordinary Member of the Third Class or Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Veterinary-Major Charles Rutherford, Army Veterinary Department." Mr. Rutherford is a brother of Mr. Richard Rutherford, veterinary surgeon, Edinburgh, and is a graduate of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Golf Club.

The first monthly competition of this Club was played over the Braids last week, when the "Dick Handicap Challenge Medal" was won by Mr. A. C. Aitken.

Wine-licence.

George Ross, trading as a chemist at Hawick, has been granted a grocer's licence to sell wines off the premises, on condition that his premises be entirely closed on Sundays.

Public Notices.

All claims against the late Mr. Alexander Keiller Bruce, chemist and druggist, 109 South Street, St. Andrews, should be lodged with Mr. J. Ritchie Welch, St. Andrews, by May 4.

The examination in the case of Messrs. Bell Brothers, manufacturing chemists, Kirkintilloch, will take place at the Sheriff Court-house, Dumbarton, on May 3, at 1.30 P.M. Creditors will meet in the chambers of Messrs. Black & Stewart, jun., 121 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on May 10, at 3 o'clock.

Voluntary Early Closing.

The Paisley chemists have agreed, with one exception, to close their premises at 8 P.M., instead of 9 P.M. as at present. Several doctors who keep retail shops have also joined in this movement. As the population of Paisley is almost entirely artisan, and the usual excuse for late hours is the habits of the working classes, the experiment will be watched with interest.

"For that Tired 'Exhibition' Feeling."

Glasgow is full of the Exhibition which has been opened this week. The Winter number of the *C. & D.* gave as full particulars in regard to it as have yet transpired. One of the new things is a delightful building, in the old English style, which has been built for Van Houten's cocoa, the proprietors of which have been at pains to see that nothing is lacking to make the exhibit a worthy feature of the Exhibition. Visitors are to be served in the building with cups of the cocoa in Royal Worcester ware. The building is tastefully decorated and furnished, and forms one of the sights of the Exhibition.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

AT THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES' meeting this week the election of a member took place to fill the vacancy in the section of botany caused by the death of M. Chatin, ex-Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy. There were four candidates, and the successful one was M. Zeiller, Professor at the School of Mines here, and author of a number of works on the identification and study of fossil vegetables. His principal opponent was M. Renault, Professor at the Paris Museum of Natural History, who has the same speciality.

THE FRENCH TOURING CLUB is at present preparing for the summer season the 300 *postes de secours*, or first-aid depôts, which it has organised in various parts of

France. These depôts are provided with a small portable pharmacy, fitted with antiseptics, bandages, &c., for dressing injuries, and often render valuable service. They are to be found in such places as hotels and cafés on frequented roads but with no pharmacy in proximity, or at the foresters' lodges in the principal forests, and can always be known by the Touring Club sign and the mention *Poste de Secours* outside the house.

THE LEAGUE AGAINST SEA-SICKNESS—I am asked by the organisers of this League, to which I referred on March 23, to give the following details regarding its objects, viz.:—To group all those whom sea-sickness interests; to collect documents, make scientific experiments, publish everything that may interest persons subject to sea-sickness, put them in communication with each other, enable adherents to profit by new methods of treatment and hygiene against sea sickness, and to train specialist doctors who will either reside in maritime towns or join the principal passenger-boats. The League hopes, further, to train persons capable of properly nursing passengers suffering from sea-sickness. The League will also endeavour to bring weight to bear with the French Government to give subventions only to those navigation-companies who modify the system of ventilating on their boats, and, finally, to encourage inventors to find a practical suspension-apparatus, with a view to doing away with the effect of the movement of ships. Applications for membership are invited, and gentlemen willing to give public lectures on the subject will be provided with an outline for so doing.

LA PHARMACIE ROBERTS.—It has been well known for some time past that certain changes were to be made in the management of the pharmacy so well known for many years as Roberts & Co., of the rue de la Paix, Paris. Of course any change in so important and prominent a business naturally arouses considerable interest in pharmaceutical circles, and especially amongst those who have passed some time in Paris as assistants. Rumours of various kinds, some of them of a somewhat extravagant character, have prevailed in both Paris and London as to the nature of the change. The simple facts are that Mr. Backhouse, the proprietor of Roberts & Co., has arranged to give his three principal assistants, Messrs. Hollands, Arthur Jewell, and Harry Chown, an interest in the business, amounting to one-sixth each, Mr. Backhouse retaining the remaining half himself, and he remains to all intents and purposes the principal proprietor of the business. The arrangement with the senior assistant, Mr. Hollands, was completed recently, and full details of the contract were published in the Paris journal *Les Petites Affiches*, in accordance with the regulations controlling such agreements. For the purposes of the contract the fixtures, goodwill, outstanding debts, and stock were valued at 20,000L., but this is considered by competent judges to be a conservative estimate. As previously announced in the *C. & D.*, Mr. Hollands has already secured his diploma of pharmacien, and Mr. Jewell is at the present time engaged in passing his examinations. Mr. Chown will also secure his diploma in turn, and with him the door will close on the old régime of according the right to Englishmen and other foreigners to practise pharmacy in France, for under the new law foreigners must pass all preliminary examinations in the same way as French subjects, which means that they must have a complete French education.

South African News.

(From our Colonial Correspondents.)

PERSONAL.—Mr. Geo. A. Champion, President of the Natal Pharmacy Board, has been elected a member of the Durban Town Council.—Mr. F. H. Le Sueur has been appointed Secretary to the Cape Pharmacy Board, in the place of Mr. E. G. Rendall, resigned.

DISPENSERS FOR REFUGEE CAMPS.—An advertisement has been appearing in the local Durban press calling for dispensers for service in the refugee camps in the Transvaal. This will give some of the refugee druggists' assistants—of whom there are many—an opportunity of employing their time profitably and of returning to the Transvaal.

EARLY CLOSING AND MARTIAL LAW.—In the Colesberg district of Cape Colony, which is at present under martial law, shops are required to be closed at 5 P.M. every day, but by special permit chemists may sell drugs and chemicals or dispense medicines up to 9 P.M. Shops may be opened as early as 6 A.M., but as a rule it is 7 o'clock before business commences.

DENGUE FEVER IN NATAL.—An outbreak of dengue fever has been raging in Durban for the past month, and almost every business place in town has had employes away on sick-leave. Consequently local drug-stores have been doing a thriving business. For the past four or five years dengue fever has appeared about this time of the year with persistent regularity, and local chemists are beginning to consider it a stock asset in their business.

TRADE ON THE RAND.—Signs of the reopening of trade have now assumed a definite shape. The Military Governor has decided to permit food-supplies to be distributed through the ordinary channels, and the Government stores are ceasing to supply the civil population. Every merchant desirous of importing is under the supervision of the Government, and his profits must not exceed 17½ per cent. over the cost landed in Johannesburg. Goods must be sold retail, and proper books kept for Government inspection. All indents are to go through the Government to the importer at the coast. As soon as there is a good reserve of foodstuffs, other necessities, such as clothing and boots, will be admitted, and subsequently general merchandise. The decisions of the Military Governor have caused the greatest satisfaction, and are taken as an augury of the early resumption of trade.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.—Elaborate precautions have been taken by the authorities at Durban to prevent the introduction of the plague. Dr. A. Douglas-Cameron, who has had previous experience, has been appointed plague officer by the Corporation, with full power to take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the town. Pamphlets containing directions for the proper method of sanitation have been issued by the Corporation, and everything possible has been done to impress upon householders the importance of thorough disinfection. So far no case of bubonic plague has appeared in Natal, but a scare has set in amongst the native labourers employed by the shipping companies at the port, and several hundreds have gone off to their kraals. This has dislocated shipping business to such an extent that the Imperial authorities have been obliged to employ the military to assist in the discharge of stores intended for the troops!

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"
March 1, 1901. 6d. per copy, post free.

THE NEW ZEALAND register of chemists at the end of 1900 bears altogether 543 names, as compared with 541 on the previous year.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales mentions that the fund for defending members against blackmailing stands at 50%. No necessity has yet occurred for using the money.

THE N.S.W. REGISTER, published on February 1, of chemists who, at the end of 1900, were registered under the Poisons Act, 1876, and Pharmacy Act, 1897, shows an increase of forty names. The previous year the number was 736. Of the thirty-eight chemists who are stated to live outside the State of N.S.W. four are entered as living in England.

EARLY CLOSING.—Mr. Bellemey, the Hon. Secretary of the Registered Pharmacists' Society of New South Wales, has interviewed Mr. Clegg, the Secretary to the Department of Labour and Industry, relative to the pharmaceutical goods which a pharmacist can sell after the legal closing time. Grocers have complained to Mr. Clegg that pharmacists sell kerosene and linseed oil after hours, but Mr. Bellemey convinced him that linseed oil is a legitimate chemist's article. Mr. Bellemey was chiefly engaged at the interview

in urging Mr. Clegg to leave chemists severely alone, seeing that their business was separate and distinct from all others. It would be difficult, he said, to define what was and what was not the usual stock of a chemist and druggist, especially in country towns, where they were compelled, in order to make a living, to stock a large variety of goods. Mr. Clegg seems to have agreed that the less chemists and druggists are interfered with the better.

ANTI-CUTTING.—Mr. F. Kemp, who visited London a year ago on anti-cutting business, called a meeting of pharmacists at Sydney, N.S.W., in February, and explained the details of his scheme to prevent cutting proprietaries. The outline of the scheme is thus given in the *C.D.A.* :—

1. Retail pharmacists to sign an agreement not to sell specified proprietary medicines below a minimum price, and not to supply anyone who sells below that price.
 2. Wholesale pharmacists to sign an agreement not to sell the specified articles (a) below a minimum price, or (b) to anyone who refuses to sign the wholesalers' or retailers' agreement.
 3. Proprietors to sign an agreement not to sell to any wholesale or retail dealer who has not signed the required agreement, and, further, to refuse to supply goods on any terms to firms who have sold below the prices agreed upon.
- (These provisions are on the basis of the P.A.T.A., but additional provisions are suggested for Australia.)
4. A depot to be established in Australia, to which shall be consigned all stocks of unstamped proprietary articles made by firms who enter into the agreement.
 5. Such proprietors to consign medicines unstamped (saving 1s. 6d. and 3s. a dozen), or make other concessions which will allow their articles to be supplied to the wholesale houses by the Australian depot at correspondingly reduced prices. This will make it unprofitable to import direct, and allow of a fair margin of profit to both branches of the trade without much increase in the price to the public. The readjustment of prices should take place at the institution of the federal tariff.

One objection to the scheme is the establishment of a depot, which naturally does not commend itself to the wholesale trade. A modification has, however, been arrived at to the extent that goods will be distributed from the ship's side in accord with orders previously received. Proprietaries made in Australia are not provided for, but it is thought that the large body of chemists will be in a position to favourably influence the proprietors.

Colonial and Foreign News.

TWO CALCIUM-CARBIDE WORKS exist at present in Russia, one of which is in Russian Poland, and the other in Finland, on the Imatra; a third is to be built at Serdobol.

OWING to the rapid extension of their business, Messrs. Evans & Sons (Limited), of Montreal, have, says the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, acquired the entire block between St. Jean Baptiste Street and St. Gabriel Street in that city. Arrangements are being made for enlarging the warehouse and building new offices.

SWEDISH TARIFF-CHANGES.—The Swedish Parliament has decided that the import-duty on certain chemical preparations, such as chloride of gold, potassium-chloride of gold, sodium-chloride of gold, potassium platina, and chloride of platina, are in future to be dutiable at the rate of 8 ore per kilo. (4s. 6½d. per cwt.), instead of at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* as chemical-technical preparations not specially mentioned in the tariff.

PATENT MEDICINES IN NORWAY.—The American Consul at Christiania reports that of late quite large quantities of patent medicines have been imported into Norway, and he urges American druggists and manufacturers to push business in such-like goods, as at present the few American remedies which find a market in Norway pass through the hands of British dealers. For the information of his countrymen he points out that Norwegian laws permit purchases of patent medicines from abroad for individual use, and these can pass in the ordinary modes of communication without hindrance. In Sweden, however, purchase of medicines from abroad by individuals is prohibited. All retail sale of drugs and medicines in Norway is a monopoly, and entirely in the hands of druggists. The city druggists are often importers of crude drugs, mostly from Germany.

Personalities.

MR. O. F. PEARSON (of Pearsons, chemists and druggists, Secunderabad) has left Bombay on his annual visit home.

MR. J. E. BUSH, chemist and druggist, Melkham, has been re-elected Vice-Chairman of the Urban District Council.

MR. A. SIDNEY CAMPKIN, J.P., chemist and druggist, has been appointed Chairman of the Cambridge Board of Guardians.

MR. H. B. SHARMAN, chemist, Northwood, Middlesex, has been re-elected overseer for the parish of Ruislip, which comprises Northwood.

MR. JOHN BLACKETT FOGGITT, pharmaceutical chemist, Southport, has been made a Justice of the Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster.

MR. A. C. J. HORRELL, pharmaceutical chemist, Broadstairs (Kent), has been elected Vice-Chairman of Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council.

MR. THOS. J. LINAX, surgical-instrument maker, Bath, has been appointed for the fourteenth time Rector's Churchwarden of the church of St. Saviour's, Grosvenor, Bath.

MR. JOHN GIBSON, F.O.S., chemist and druggist, Lieutenant 1st Volunteer Battalion the Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed acting adjutant to the Hexham detachment.

PRIVATE J. T. HOGARTH, chemist and druggist, of Hexham, who went to South Africa with No. 1 Service Company Northumberland Fusiliers, is shortly expected home again with his comrades, per s.s. *Idaho*. Great preparations are being made in Hexham in honour of the returning volunteers.

MR. FRED TREMBATH, of Penzance, brother of Mr. Henry Trembath, chemist, of Johannesburg, is awaiting the pacification of the country before going out to the Transvaal. Mr. Fred Trembath is an old pupil of Mr. J. S. Harvey, chemist, The Terrace, Penzance, and has quite recently passed the Minor examination from the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, where he distinguished himself.

DR. WILLIAM COLLINGRIDGE, M.A., M.D., LL.M., has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the City of London. Dr. Collingridge was born in Islington in 1854, and educated at Clewer House School, Windsor. In 1877 he qualified as a medical practitioner, and in 1875 he entered Christ's College, Cambridge, at which university he took the degrees of M.A., M.B., D.P.H., and M.D., and subsequently that of LL.M. He is a Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, a Fellow and Member of the Council of the Sanitary Institute, and a Fellow of the Chemical Society.

MR. F. L. SEELY, Secretary and Treasurer of the Paris Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo., passed through London this week on his return home to St. Louis after a six months' trip in the East Indies. Mr. Seely, accompanied by Mrs. Seely (who is a daughter of Mr. Grove, the founder of the Paris Medicine Company), went East partly on business, his company's consumption of 10 tons of quinine annually giving him a commercial interest in quinine, and he has come back with a store of information regarding the cultivation of cinchona in India, Ceylon, and Java, which we hope to draw upon shortly. The photographs which Mr. Seely has taken of the cinchona-plantations and the quinine-works in Java are perfectly unique. Mr. and Mrs. Seely sail to-day by the *Deutschland* for New York.

New Companies & Company News.

GLASGOW SUPER-AERATION (LIMITED).—Registered in Scotland. Capital 45,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Registered office, 180 Hope Street, Glasgow.

E. DONAGHEY (LIMITED).—Registered in Ireland. Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, mechanical and professional dentists, &c. The first subscribers are:—Edward Donaghey, 6 Fitzwilliam Street, Belfast, engraver and mechanic; James Mitchell, Ringneal,

Comber, hardwareman; Alfred E. J. McCreary, Roslyn, Bangor licentiate of music; Samuel E. Kee, 26 Lincoln Avenue, Belfast chemist and druggist; Alex. Elliott, Holywood, merchant; John Adams, 39 and 41 New King Street, Belfast, printer and stationer; and Edward Donaghey, sen., 6 Fitzwilliam Street, Belfast, representative of Thos. Bass & Son, London. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 6 Fitzwilliam Street, Belfast.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED (LIMITED).—The directors have decided to pay an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 5*s.* per share in respect of the quarter ending December 31, 1900, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

DAY'S AND BOOT'S.—The following circular has been issued:—

79 Camberwell Road, London, S.E.

April 16, 1901.

DEAR SIR, or GENTLEMEN.—We have to inform you that the whole of the businesses and undertakings of Day's Southern Drug Company (Limited) and Day's Metropolitan Drug Company (Limited) have been sold to Boot's, Cash Chemists (Southern, Limited), as from January 1, 1901. Our Dr. E. T. Pritchard is, but Mr. William Day is *not*, a director of the last-named company. The two companies bearing the name of "Day" will shortly be wound up by Mr. William Day as liquidator. We have to ask you, if anything be owing to you upon account of goods delivered or work done prior to January 1, 1901, to send in your account *immediately* to the liquidator at the above address. Debts accruing since January 1 will be paid *in the usual course* by Day's Southern Drug Company (Limited) or Day's Metropolitan Drug Company (Limited), as the case may be, on behalf of Boot's, Cash Chemists (Southern) Limited, until the actual transfer of the businesses takes place, when the responsibility for the same will be taken over by the last-named company.

We wish to thank you for the services which you have rendered to us, and the courteous treatment which we have received from you for many years past. Mr. Day, in particular, regrets that his business relations with you must soon cease. We have no doubt that the sound business position, enterprise, and ability displayed by the group of companies known as "Boot's" will be well known to you, and we feel assured that your business transactions with the new company will be of a satisfactory character.

We are, dear Sir, or Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM DAY,
E. T. PRITCHARD,

Sole Directors of Day's Southern Drug Company (Limited)
and of Day's Metropolitan Drug Company (Limited).

An "Extra" Paragraph.

ONE of the pleasures of publishing-day is to receive nice new editions of favourite works, which are sure to contain a lot of new ideas, and may contain (there is always a piquancy in the doubtful) some errors that have escaped several pairs of vigilant eyes until the reviewer's eagle vision scans the pages. The pleasure is showered upon us this week in the shape of the tenth edition of "The Extra Pharmacopoeia." Would the reader please turn up his old copy? In the new one there are xxii and 633 pages, synopses of the Indian and Colonial Addendum to the B.P., and of the new B.P.C. Formulary; and the preface tells what has happened in medical treatment since 1898, and what new features have been introduced into the tenth edition of the E.P. We glance from page to page noting the increased bulk of the book, and see that there are many alterations and additions indicated by a charitable blue pencil; but we shall return to them next week, as this is our press-day. Mr. H. K. Lewis is still the publisher of the "Extra," and the price is now 10*s.* 6*d.* net.

MAGNESIA PONDEROSA.—At Lambeth Police Court on Thursday the adjourned hearing of the cases against four Peckham chemists referred to last week (page 702) was resumed before Mr. Francis. Mr. Beck (for Messrs. Bunker, Brown, and Rogers) called Dr. Pearson, Dr. Mickle, and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, who all stated that it was generally understood that heavy carbonate of magnesia was intended when ponderous magnesia was asked for. In the end the Magistrate dismissed the case against Mr. Rogers on account of the fact that the article supplied was plainly labelled "Heavy carbonate of magnesia," but found that a technical offence had been committed in each of the other cases, but the offence was as technical as it could be. In consideration of that fact, he should only inflict the nominal fine of 2*s.* 6*d.*, with 1*l.* costs. Now that there had been so many prosecutions he thought traders would be more careful in supplying exactly what was called for. Mr. Beck: I am sure you absolve my clients from any intention of doing wrong. Mr. Francis: Oh, yes, I do.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Vice-President occupied the chair at Wednesday's meeting, as the President has had a relapse of his throat-trouble. When the minutes of the previous meeting were read Mr. Glyn-Jones objected to it being placed on record that he had proposed an "improper motion"; he contended that the motion itself should be placed on the minutes, but on a vote being taken the minutes were left as they were. Dr. Symes, in view of the large number of failures in the Minor, urged the Society to revert to the intention of the 1852 Act, and institute an examination for assistants to qualified chemists. Mr. Wootton asked who was to give evidence before the House of Lords Committee on the Shops (Early-closing) Bill now that the President was ill. It was suggested that Mr. Carteighe should do so. The report of the North British Branch was read in abstract. Mr. J. L. Dennis was elected an annuitant on the Waterall Legacy Fund. Announcement was made that Mr. E. N. Butt has placed at the disposal of the Council 100*l.* a year for three years as an endowment for a research worker, and he was thanked for doing so. The Council prizemen this year are Mr. John Lawson, Pereira medallist; Mr. Heslop, the silver medallist; and Mr. Deane, the bronze medallist. The Privy Council are contemplating alterations in Part 1 of the Poison Schedule, and Mr. Martindale was appointed on the Committee to represent the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Glyn-Jones moved that he be allowed to move the motion that was suppressed at the last meeting, but on the motion being placed before the Council it was lost; and a motion by Mr. Wootton, that the resolution of the Council be taken as to whether a motion should be suppressed, was also lost.

A meeting of the Council was held on May 1, at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. There were present Mr. C. B. Allen (Vice-President), Mr. Atkins (Treasurer), and Messrs. Carteighe, Cooper, Corder, Cross, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Hills, Johnston, Martindale, Savory, Symes, Taylor, Wootton, and Young.

The VICE-PRESIDENT occupied the chair, explaining that, although the President (Mr. Newsholme) had been to Bonnemouth to recruit, he had had a relapse of his throat-trouble on reaching Sheffield.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read, at the conclusion of which

Mr. GLYN-JONES referred to a paragraph which said he proposed a motion and the Chairman moved it improper. Amidst considerable uproar and cries of "Chair" and "Order" Mr. Glyn-Jones went on to say that the resolution was to the effect that certain members of the Council should be prosecuted, or an explanation given why proceedings were not taken. The motion, he contended, should be given on the minutes, so that members could judge whether it was improper or not. He moved that the motion be entered on the minutes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT replied that the motion was ruled out of order, and therefore did not appear as a portion of the business of the Council.

Mr. WOOTTON: I second the motion, as I think it is only just to Mr. Glyn-Jones that the motion described as improper should be given.

The VICE-PRESIDENT put the motion, four voting for it and six against.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then passed, with one dissentient.

AN ASSISTANTS' EXAMINATION.

Dr. SYMES said, arising out of the minutes, it would be remembered that he called attention to the large proportion

of failures at the Minor examinations. He had since thought the matter over, and would like to know whether it would not be possible to revert to the principle of the 1852 Act, and institute an assistants' examination. He noticed that the largest number of failures was in scientific subjects, and he thought something should be done to reduce the large percentage of failures.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Are you giving notice of motion?

Dr. SYMES replied that he was only speaking to the minutes. Many men can only keep a junior assistant, and he thought that if there could be a grade of qualified assistants to take temporary charge it would save the chemist from prosecution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said they all agreed with Dr. Symes, but the subject was not one they could discuss without notice, or in a haphazard fashion. He thought Dr. Symes should give a notice of motion.

EARLY CLOSING.

Mr. WOOTTON asked for a statement of what was being done in regard to the Shops (Early-closing) Bill. He understood the President had been called upon to give evidence, but now that he will not be able to do so he would like to know what they intended to do.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the President only failed them at the last moment, and he had not had time to consider what could be done. The evidence was to be given next Friday. He was not prepared to take the President's place, but hoped before Friday that a councillor resident in London would be chosen to give evidence.

Mr. WOOTTON said it was necessary to arrive at some decision that day. In conversation with him the Treasurer had suggested that Mr. Carteighe would undertake the work.

The TREASURER thought evidence from Mr. Carteighe would carry greater weight than from any other person. As a past-President, he (Mr. Carteighe) was well known, and had, he believed, already an acquaintance with Lord Avebury.

Mr. HARRISON supported the suggestion that Mr. Carteighe should represent the Council. Although a London man, Mr. Carteighe knew as much of the conditions of country trade as any man round that table.

Mr. CARTEIGHE was afraid that loss of voice would prevent him from giving evidence, and on the suggestion of the Vice-President, the matter was allowed to stand over till later in the day.

[Nothing further transpired, however.—ED.]

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Members and student-associates were then elected, some members restored to the register, and one chemist restored to the register. The gentlemen who recently passed the Major were granted their diplomas as pharmaceutical chemists.

MONEY MATTERS.

The Finance Committee's report was then read. It showed the following balances:—

	£	s.	d.
General Fund Account	3,325	14	0
Benevolent Fund Account	698	10	7
Donation Account	5	5	0
Orphan Fund Account	304	2	6

and submitted for payment accounts amounting to 166*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* This amount was made up of 484*l.* (odd) examiners' fees, 563*l.* on behalf of the *Journal*, 211*l.* Parkinson's account, 38*l.* electric-lighting work, 118*l.* sundries, and 250*l.* current expenses.

Mr. CARTEIGHE moved that the report be adopted, which was done.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

The SECRETARY said he had received the report of the Executive of the North British Branch, and also an abstract. Should he read the report or the abstract?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The abstract.

The SECRETARY then read the following:—

The annual report to the Council from the Executive of the North British Branch stated that the Executive had devoted very considerable attention to the Council's scheme of local organisation, and that the plan drawn up for Scotland by the Executive,

and approved by the Council, had given general satisfaction. A slight modification was suggested for the Glasgow district. Not much had been done beyond getting the framework of a suitable scheme adjusted, but many other things it was hoped would be accomplished. It had been deemed expedient to delay any local conferences of registered chemists till later in the year. The membership in Scotland had increased from 583 to 624.

The financial statement showed an expenditure of 1,333*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, as compared with 1,366*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* last year.

The number of Major candidates examined had increased from two to seven, and the Minor candidates examined from 485 to 517. The percentage of passes during the last four years had been 33, 34.9, 38.35, and 38.88. Six scientific meetings had been held successfully. One was in the forenoon, and both in point of interest and attendance proved a gratifying success.

The books circulated from the library had increased from 1,737 to 2,399, the increase being chiefly in those circulated to readers outside of Edinburgh and Leith. The library and reading-room had also been largely made use of for purposes of reference.

The museum had not received much attention during the year, but the Executive are considering a plan for devoting the northern section of the museum specially for the use of student-associates. Many interesting specimens had been added during the year.

Some repairs had been executed, and the lighting of the chemical laboratory had been improved. The Society's premises in Edinburgh were in thorough repair and good order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the report was extremely satisfactory. Almost all the work performed by the Executive was, he added, excellent in detail.

A supplementary report from the Executive recommended the appointment of three more divisional secretaries for Glasgow, as it was not found convenient to let the duties cover the wider Parliamentary divisions. On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. MARTINDALE, Mr. R. Brodie, Mr. James Moir, and Mr. J. R. Peacock were elected additional divisional secretaries for Glasgow.

Mr. HILLS asked if he understood that the divisions over which the secretaries were appointed did not correspond to the Parliamentary divisions of Glasgow.

The SECRETARY: Yes.

Mr. HILLS: That is the only case then.

Mr. JOHNSTON asked if it was well understood that the work of the North British Branch had more than doubled in the last few years. An assistant to the Assistant-Secretary was only being paid 60*l.* a year, and as he had passed the Minor it was surely time they paid him a little more.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Are you aware that the salary was recently increased?

Mr. JOHNSTON: No; nothing was known about it at the meeting of the Executive last Friday.

Various explanations were made in committee, after which

Mr. JOHNSTON asked if he understood that a typewriter was to be supplied to the office in Edinburgh.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that if the Executive found one was required they should send a requisition for one.

SALE OF POISONS.

Dr. SYMES said there was no notice of a report from the committee appointed to consider the conditions under which poisons were sold. The matter was one which could be dealt with at a general meeting of the members, but it would not be orthodox to give notice of motion for the annual meeting whilst the matter was under the consideration of the Council.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said they quite realised the urgency of the matter, but as the President was ill the committee had not been able to meet. The matter would, however, be attended to as quickly as possible.

THE BENEVOLENT FUND

Committee's report having been considered in committee,

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved that that part of the report be adopted which recommended grants—two of 13*l.*, one of 20*l.*, and three of 10*l.* Two of the cases, he said, were more than usually arduous.

The TREASURER wanted to know if the contributions to the Benevolent Fund were being sustained. He felt it was a matter of some importance to know if the fund was suffering from the withdrawal of the duty of collecting subscriptions by the divisional secretaries. He hoped the fund was not affected, but that could only be known as a matter of office statistics.

The SECRETARY replied it was difficult to say till after the whip, which is sent out in October. Many chemists did not pay their subscriptions till just before the election. He did not think they were losing much, if anything.

Mr. HARRISON: How do the subscriptions compare with what they were this time last year?

The SECRETARY: I think as usual.

The TREASURER thought that it would be the small amounts of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 5*s.* which had hitherto been collected by the local secretaries that would drop off.

The VICE-PRESIDENT reminded the Treasurer that there was nothing to prevent divisional secretaries from sending a whip to chemists in their districts about the Benevolent Fund. He hoped the Secretaries would be able to make the usual collection for the fund.

Mr. JOHNSTON said he had always taken a keen interest in the fund, and was perfectly satisfied that the subscriptions would fall off if the local secretaries did not collect them. Whatever the Society said or did there would be a diminution in the subscriptions. Not having to collect the Society's subscriptions would prevent local secretaries calling for the Benevolent Fund subscriptions. The fund had kept many a chemist from the "poor-house," as they called it in Scotland.

Mr. CROSS said he would make it his duty, as a local secretary, to see that the subscriptions in his district reached a higher water-mark than last year.

THE WATERALL LEGACY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT referred to the second part of the Benevolent Fund Committee's report, which recommended that Mr. John Lea Dennis, of Nottingham, be elected an annuitant of the Waterall Legacy Fund. They had had the advantage of consulting their Nottingham friends, and so collecting good evidence to place before the committee.

The TREASURER, in seconding this part of the report, said as it was the first election under the Waterall Fund, it was a matter of interest. He was glad to find that they had had the advice of Nottingham men in the bestowal of the annuity.

The VICE-PRESIDENT announced that the Committee of the Chemists' Ball had sent a donation of twenty guineas to the Benevolent Fund.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, and House Committee was then read. It referred to various repairs which were to be done in the house, to the electric-lighting work, and to the preparation of the annual report. The report also recommended that the offer of Mr. E. Northway Butt to provide 100*l.* for three years to endow a pharmaceutical research worker be accepted, and that the fund be known as the "E. Northway Butt Research Scholarship."

The VICE-PRESIDENT put the first part of the report, and it was carried.

Dr. SYMES inquired whether the item of 211*l.* in the accounts submitted for payment included the repairs recommended to be done by the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that amount was for work done during the last three months. They had a large establishment, which costs a good deal to keep up.

THE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then moved that that part of the report which referred to Mr. Butt's offer to found a scholarship be adopted, and that the offer of Mr. Butt be gratefully accepted. It was, he said, unnecessary to go into the steps that led up to the scheme. Mr. Butt had had a scheme of endowing pharmaceutical research at heart for a long time. Almost the first communication the new President received was an offer from Mr. Butt to found a scholarship on certain lines. The President lost no time in getting in touch with Mr. Butt, and a sub-committee was appointed to consider the details. The work was interrupted by a very sad occurrence, which was fresh on their minds; but on the resumption of business the present scheme was drawn up. Mr. Butt was indifferent as to what the scholarship should be known as, but the sub-committee reported to the Library Committee that in its judgment the fund should be known

as the "E. Northway Butt Research Scholarship," which doubtless the Council would agree to.

Mr. HARRINGTON, seconding, said every member of the Society would feel indebted to Mr. Butt, and the rising generation would especially appreciate his generosity.

The report was adopted.

The following are the conditions of scholarship :—

(a) The candidate must be a Ph.C.—M.P.S., and *not over 25 years of age*—and be nominated by the Research Committee after ascertaining his fitness by means of an examination, or in such other manner as the committee may think fit.

The nomination will be submitted for the approval of the Council, which will appoint the Scholar *for one year, but the same Scholar may be re-elected each year for three years and no longer.*

(b) The Scholar will receive 100*l.* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance in October and February, and will be provided by the Society free of cost with a working bench, apparatus, and materials in the Society's Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory, and will be required to work under the supervision and direction of the Professor of Pharmaceutics, and to observe the rules and regulations of the Research Laboratory.

(c) He shall devote his whole time to research-work in pharmacy, such as—

(1) The revision of pharmaceutical *monographs* in the current *British Pharmacopoeia*.

(2) The isolation and identification of the active principles of drugs.

(3) The detection of adulterations and contaminations of drugs; modes of detection and of purification.

(4) Rational Standards for galenical preparations where such are practicable.

(5) The investigation *from a pharmaceutical standpoint* of new remedies and the *framing* of suitable formulæ for adapting them to medicinal use.

(6) *Investigations of a similar character* approved by the Research Committee and Professor of Pharmaceutics.

(d) A report of his work shall be submitted at least twice a year to the Research Committee and by it to the Council, who shall publish the report in their official proceedings, and the result of his investigations shall in the first instance be communicated either to an "Evening Meeting" of the Society or published as a paper in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

(e) In the event of the Scholarship becoming vacant by death, resignation, misconduct, or inattention to the duties thereof, the Council shall appoint another Scholar *either in April or October, as the case may be, for the residue of the term for which the vacant Scholarship was tenable.*

(f) Candidates who have held other Scholarships in the School of the Society shall not be *thereby* disqualified for appointment.

Mr. CARTEIGHE then proposed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Butt for his liberality in stimulating research in pharmaceutics by the foundation of a scholarship. Mr. Butt had provided a generous reward for the research scholar, which might possibly be followed by another scholarship later on. The vote was passed, not for things expected, but for what he had already done.

Dr. SYMES said it was a privilege to be able to second the resolution and have the opportunity of showing appreciation of the generous act. Mr. Butt had always been anxious that the Research Laboratory should be of use to pharmacists, and had felt that all that was required was men and men.

Mr. HILLS said silence would not be construed into want of sympathy with the object of the vote, but as an old colleague he would like to say what a useful work Mr. Butt had done. Mr. Butt had done much good work for the Society, not only as an auditor, but as an adviser in financial matters.

The TREASURER asked to be allowed to join in the chorus of thanksgiving. It was pleasant, when Providence had blessed a man with means, that he should devote such a large sum to an object of pharmaceutical interest. Although he had sometimes dissented from Mr. Butt, he always felt he was a man he could respect.

Mr. MARTINDALE said every man was a debtor to his profession. Mr. Butt had retired from business, was blessed with means, and seemed to be carrying out that idea. He (Mr. Butt) always had a love for pharmacy, and wished to advance pharmacy. The scheme, he (the speaker) thought, would cause the School to grow and improve the means of teaching pharmacy it possessed. There was yet need of a steam-apparatus such as other places of less importance possessed.

Mr. CROSS said Mr. Butt had shown the goal chemists should aim at. His name would be remembered along with those of Bell and Hanbury when he was no longer with us.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in putting the motion, said the gift not only added honour to the giver but was of use to pharmacy for all time.

The motion was carried.

Mr. G. Dixon Crosby was appointed divisional secretary for the Appleby division of Westmoreland.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Pinches were appointed examiners for the Jacob Bell and Manchester scholarships, the date for which examinations was, the Vice-President said, altered to the third Tuesday in June.

PRIZE AWARDS.

The examiners appointed to examine candidates for the Council prizes announced that seven candidates were examined, and recommend that Mr. John Lawson be awarded the Pereira medal, Mr. C. W. B. Heslop the silver medal, and Mr. Harold Deane the bronze medal.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he was sure the Council would join with him in congratulating the successful candidates. Mr. Heslop and Mr. Deane were Bell scholars last year, and he was pleased with the way they had distinguished themselves. Mr. Lawson was an exceedingly hard worker, and had had the advantage of two sessions at the Society's School.

Thanks were given to Professor Gibson, Professor Kipping, and Mr. Holmes for conducting the examinations.

The report of the

APRIL EXAMINATIONS

was then read. Of 32 candidates for the Major 11 passed, and of the 308 candidates for the Minor 95 passed. In Scotland one Major candidate was examined and passed, and 45 Minor candidates passed out of 114 examined. Seventeen certificates for registration of the holders as apprentices or students were accepted.

CORRESPONDENCE

was received from the Blackpool and Dewsbury Associations approving of the draft Pharmacy Bill. Mr. Harry Wilson, of Southampton, submitted a resolution in support of the Bill passed at the meeting of chemists in Southampton on April 24. Mr. Sergeant, of Nottingham, also sent a resolution to the same effect passed by the Nottingham chemists.

THE POISON SCHEDULE.

A letter was read from the Clerk to the Privy Council that it was the intention of the Privy Council to appoint a committee to consider alterations in Part 1 of the Poison Schedule, and suggesting that Mr. Martindale act as a member of the committee.

Mr. MARTINDALE said he had received a letter from the Clerk of the Privy Council, asking him to act on a committee which was to investigate the Poison Schedule, and had consented, after consultation with the President. He should have occasion, no doubt, to report to the Council, but, as he understood it, it was more an advisory committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT took it they were willing that Mr. Martindale should serve on their behalf.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said there were several motions on the agenda. The first motion was by Mr. Storrar, from whom he had received a letter that he was unable to be present, and asking permission to postpone the motion till the next meeting. This was agreed to. The second motion, he said, was by Mr. Glyn-Jones, and it was perhaps unfortunate that he was again in the chair, as this motion differed in no way from the one on the agenda last month, which he decided was not a fit one to put before the Council. He could only apply the same ruling to the present motion, and therefore moved it out of order.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Which of the two motions do you rule out of order?

[Mr. Glyn-Jones is understood to have put down two distinct motions. The second was the one which was suppressed at the April meeting, whilst the first one contained the same motion.]

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Both.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: But the first is an entirely new motion,

al though the second is the same. The first is a resolution calling attention to the action of the Vice-President in ruling a motion out of order, and asking for the opinion of the Council.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The second portion of that motion is out of order.

Dr SYMES said it seemed to him to be a roundabout way of doing what Mr. Glyn-Jones was unable to do at the last meeting. As an independent member of the Council, he should like to say that whilst Mr. Glyn-Jones doubtless thinks he is doing what is proper, right, and logical, his action is improper, wrong, and illogical.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I claim that my motion be put as a question of privilege. The motion is not out of order, as it does not contravene any of the by-laws or standing orders of the Council, and should not be suppressed because in the opinion of one person it is an improper one. I claim the right to ask this Council whether one man shall be a barrier between the Council and free discussion. With all due respect to the Chairman, I demand the right to have the motion put, or else that he should say in what respect it is out of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: You ask me why I will not put the motion. I can only say that I decide not to after consultation with the President and the solicitor.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Does that refer to the present resolution?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The present resolution, as Dr. Symes says, is only a roundabout way of bringing about a discussion of the resolution of last meeting. It therefore applies to this.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: But the present motion deals with an entirely different matter altogether. It deals with the right of the Chairman to veto resolutions. I only raise this matter as a question of privilege. I do not want to discuss the motion of last month. I claim the absolute right of a member to have a motion put before the Council.

Mr. HILLS said whatever the legal position was he hoped his colleagues would support the chair. There was an unwritten law that when they elected a president they placed him in a position in which they allowed him certain latitude. There were many occasions when it was not advisable to give reasons why a motion should not be put, but if the President's colleagues disagreed with his ruling it was left to them to move a vote of want of confidence. Were he in the chair he would certainly reserve to himself the right to veto motions which he thought should not be put.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I claim as a matter of absolute right to question the right of the Chairman to suppress resolutions.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: It is a universal law for the chairman of a meeting to use his discretion, and he is not bound to give a reason.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: But the Vice-President unfortunately did give a reason. He said the motion was an improper one, and it has gone before the country that I have proposed an improper motion. I only want to ask my colleagues if the Vice-President is justified in moving that a motion is out of order without giving the Council reasons.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he did not see how he could give a ruling on this point, because Mr. Glyn-Jones's motion contained the second motion tacked on to it.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: The first part of the motion is to discuss whether the second part be considered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: You can discuss my conduct if you like.

Mr. GLYN-JONES then proceeded to read his resolution—

To call attention to the action of the Vice-President in ruling out of order the following motion, of which notice had been given, and to move that that resolution be now considered; that proceedings be instituted—

Cries of "No, No!" "Chair! chair!"

Mr. GLYN-JONES stopped reading the second part of the motion, and went on to say that three weeks before the last Council meeting he banded a notice of motion to the Secretary. A few days afterwards the Secretary sent him a courteous reply that he would submit the motion to the President. He was not calling attention to that particular part of it, but, according to the standing orders, all the Secretary had to do was to enter the motion in a certain book and place it on the agenda of the next meeting. He (Mr. Glyn-Jones) received notice of the April Council

meeting, and his resolution was printed on it. In the early part of that meeting he asked when his motion was going to be discussed, and was told it was coming on later. Mr. Cooper also inquired whether it could not be taken in committee, and even then no indication was given that the motion was going to be suppressed. When the time came for the motion to come on he was coolly told that his motion was very improper, and that the President would not allow it to be moved. It seemed to him there had grown up round that chair an idea of absolute autocracy beside which the divine right of kings was nothing. Was there anything more autocratic than for the Chairman to rule that a motion should not be discussed? For instance, the motion that came on after his was one on early closing, and had the President not agreed with the object of the motion he might have said he would not allow it to be discussed. He (the speaker) wanted to know if they were going to allow the Chairman of the Council to say that they should not discuss a certain matter. He contended the Chairman had no right to express an opinion as to the propriety of a motion. When submitting the motion he did it for the opinion of all the members of the Council, and not for one member only. He thought he had been very badly treated to have let it go forth that he, as a member of the Council, had moved a very improper motion. They would not even allow those who sent him there to know what the motion was about. Some members of the Council went about the country saying theirs was a democratic Council, and that they had only to elect men to voice their opinions; but when a member is elected and places before the Council a motion which the Chairman does not agree with, he immediately turns round and says the motion is very improper. (Laughter.) Personally he could not see that a President had any right to suppress a motion, unless, indeed, it were obscene or unfit to be printed. It was the system which had grown round the chair he was attacking. The Chairman, he contended, was no more than an ordinary member of the Council, except that he was elected to the chair. It was not for him to say all he could about the tactics used by the President and Vice-President in choking off this resolution. Surely they might have put the matter before his colleagues in committee, and then they could have expressed an opinion. He therefore moved to call attention to the action of the Vice-President in ruling out of order his motion, and to move that it be now considered.

Mr. WOOTTON: I second that, but cannot discuss it unless I know whether my motion which follows it is also to be ruled out of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I do not think it will be ruled out of order. What is your motion, Mr. Glyn-Jones?

Mr. GLYN-JONES: You ask me to give my motion, and then you stop me reading it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I only rule the last part of the motion out of order.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: You object to that part being made public.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Yes.

Voting was then taken, two voting for and seven against Mr. Glyn-Jones's motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The motion is lost.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Do I understand you formally rule my second motion out of order?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Yes. It is out of order; but I do not say it is improper, as you seem to object to that. The next notice of motion is one from Mr. Wootton.

Mr. WOOTTON moved—

That discussions on motions, of which notice has been duly given by members of the Council, may only be suppressed by resolution of the Council.

He did not want to interfere with the ordinary procedure of the Council, but at the last meeting he was quite amazed that a motion which simply referred to the administration of the Pharmacy Act was suppressed. He did not say he agreed with the motion—in fact, he should not have voted for the motion in its entirety.

Mr. HILLS: I rise to a point of order. The discussion ought to be academic.

Mr. WOOTTON: I wish it to be so. The motion was on a pharmaceutical topic, and was ruled out of order simply because a certain gentleman did not agree with it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: No! no!

Mr. WOOTTON: I will withdraw my motion if the Vice-President can give any other reason. Continuing, he said the easiest way with the motion would surely have been to discuss it and vote against it. Up to last month he would have maintained that a fair hearing of any topic of pharmaceutical interest would be given in that Council; he believed it no longer. He did not want to give advice, but surely the Vice-President was holding an untenable position in trying to suppress a motion which to his (Mr. Wootton's) mind was a perfectly proper one.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Your motion amounts to a suggestion that the vetoing of motions should be in the hands of the Council instead of the Chairman. That would surely necessitate a motion for another meeting.

Mr. WOOTTON said he would simply put it to the meeting, as is done in the House of Commons, by means of the closure. The voting of the House is taken. The matter is not left in the hands of the Speaker.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: It was my duty to consult the President. I can assure you I did not consult any other person.

Mr. WOOTTON: I am glad to hear you say so. Continuing, he said that the only power given in the by-laws to the Chairman was the power to postpone or adjourn a motion to the next meeting. That was the only reference he could see in the by-laws or standing orders of the Society. There might be a law as regards the conduct of meetings which he did not know; if so, he would be glad to be enlightened. He had no wish to raise any difficulties or to detract from the authority of the Chair; but he did not think that the members whom he might call non-official members should be silenced without having the power of giving their views, however weak or foolish they may be.

Mr. HILLS: What do you mean by a non-official member? I do not understand the expression.

Mr. WOOTTON: It is perhaps a little vague. I mean the President, the Vice-President, and the three past Presidents. (Laughter, and a Voice: "And the Treasurer.") Yes, I forgot the Treasurer; he should come before the three past Presidents. (Laughter.)

The TREASURER said he was glad to be put last, as that was his proper place. (Laughter.) As an official member, he would like to say he knew nothing about the suppressed motion, but presumed the President had sufficient grounds for his action. His only doubt was whether it would not have been better to have tested the feeling of the Council, and ask them if the motion should be discussed. On that account he seconded Mr. Wootton's motion, so that for the future whoever should occupy the position of Chairman should be relieved of the disagreeable duty of exercising his veto.

Mr. CROSS thanked the Vice-President for the course he took at the last meeting. When he saw a certain notice on the agenda he felt that to discuss it would be fraught with evil consequences.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I rise to a point of order. If Mr. Cross is to speak on my motion I shall want to reply.

The VICE-PRESIDENT and Mr. CARFICHE both said that Mr. Cross was out of order, so Mr. Cross confined himself to saying he should vote against Mr. Wootton's motion.

Mr. YOUNG had no particular objection to Mr. Wootton's motion, but felt that any member in a moment of mental aberration might bring forward a motion which would need a firm ruling. He thought they might fairly be trusted to manage such a resolution, and save much time and beating of air. He was sure the Chair would be glad to be relieved of such a pitting piece of prerogative.

Mr. HARRISON, whilst anxious that discussions should not be ruled out of order, was less disposed to put the Council in shackles. There was a proper remedy already when an inconvenient resolution came, and that was for a sufficient number of members to leave the room, taking care not to leave a quorum. It was a very delicate matter, and he suggested that a committee might be appointed to see if it was necessary to make any addition to the standing orders. He viewed with great alarm any attempt to apply the closure.

Mr. TAYLOR thought possibly the difficulty could be met by an alteration of the standing orders. He had been considering if he would draft a resolution on the matter, but decided to leave it till after that meeting. If a member

gives notice of motion which is in order, it is scarcely a wise course to rule it out of order on moral grounds.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said the only argument he had heard against the motion was that the closure would be in the hands of the Council instead of one man, and that was what was desired.

Mr. HILLS did not know whether he possessed the type of mind known as official—(laughter)—or was Conservative from birth, but he believed these things had been well arranged in time past. Presidents had been always practically unanimously elected to the office, which showed they had the respect of their colleagues. It was therefore right that they should be left to use their judgment and say if any motion was in order or not.

Mr. WOOTTON then read out his motion, and, in reply to the discussion, said he had no wish to challenge the fairness of the official gentlemen. Mr. Hills exactly stated their case when he said that he desires the person behind the scenes shall have the power of stopping discussion. He (Mr. Wootton) asked that the Council should have that power.

Mr. ATKINS: And relieve the Chairman of any friction which the exercise of the power may cause.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then put the motion, and seven voted for it and seven against.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I do not think I ought to give my casting-vote, as my conduct is involved.

Mr. MARTINDALE: I have not voted, and will give my vote if the Council like.

SEVERAL MEMBERS: That would be out of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then gave his vote against the motion, and declared the motion lost.

The public business was thus concluded, and the Council went into committee to consider the annual report, which was as follows:—

Sixtieth Annual Council Report.

Examinations—The candidates presenting themselves for the first Examination during the year 1900 numbered 2,158, of which total 1,135, or 52.59 per cent., failed. The examination was discontinued in July, and the Government Visitor to the Examinations—Dr. Stevenson—in his report for the year ending March 31, 1901, has expressed the opinion that the Society is to be congratulated upon "having brought about this salutary advance in the education of candidates for its membership." For the Minor Examination 1890 candidates were examined—an increase of 74 upon the preceding year, which in its turn exhibited an increase on 1898. The percentage of rejections is slightly higher than last year; being now 71 as against 69.61 per cent. The candidates for the Major Examination numbered 101, as compared with 103 in 1899, and 53.43 per cent. failed. The corresponding percentage for the preceding twelve months was 51.43. The high ratio of failures has formed the subject of comment by the Government Visitor, who attributes the causes to the lack of methodical and accurate training on the part of the candidates.

Libraries and Museums.—These departments of the Society have been maintained at the usual high standard, and have been well utilised by members and student-associates during the year. The Society has been again fortunate in receiving numerous donations of books and specimens, and these have been further supplemented by additions purchased by the Committee having charge of the libraries and museums. Acting upon a representation, signed by a number of subscribers to the Society, that it would be convenient if the library in London were open in the evening one night a week, the Council has experimentally arranged for that portion of the premises of the Society to be open on Thursdays until 9 o'clock. A new edition of the Library Catalogue has been issued and is being distributed to members and student-associates who make application for it.

School.—The visitor to the school reports that the various classes are satisfactorily conducted, and that the students are efficiently taught and adequately supervised. The Fifty-ninth Session was inaugurated on October 1, when the prizes gained during the preceding session were distributed, and an address to the students delivered by Professor Ramsay, F.R.S.

Research.—The Council is gratified to be able to report that work in connection with pharmacopœial standards is progressing steadily in the research laboratories under the direction of

Professors Collie and Greenish. A portion of the results of work on "Solubilities" and "Ash Percentages" has already been published, and a communication embodying the investigations on cocaine is ready for publication. Members will be glad to hear that Mr. E. Northway Butt has provided a scholarship of 100*l.* a year, tenable for three years, for research work in pharmaceuticals. The Council has decided that the scholarship shall be known as the "E. Northway Butt Scholarship." The particulars of the scholarship are published *in extenso*.

Evening Meetings.—The following papers have been read at the meetings in London:—"The Experiences of a British Pharmacist in China," by Mr. Frank Browne; "Note on Oil of Akee," by Mr. E. M. Holmes and Mr. W. Garsed; "The Bismuth Sub-nitrate of Commerce," by Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith; "Ash Percentages," by Professor Greenish; "Notes on Some Essential Oils," by Messrs. M. W. Allen and E. T. Brewis; "Copaiba of Commerce," by Mr. J. C. Umney; "An Adulterant of Stramonium-leaves," by Mr. J. S. Ward; "A New Admixture of Commercial Strophanthus-seed," by Mr. P. E. F. Perrédes; and "Additions to the Museums," by Mr. E. M. Holmes. The session in Edinburgh was opened by Professor J. A. Thomson, and papers have been contributed by Dr. J. Gordon Sharp, Dr. G. Coull, Messrs. Dott, Lyon, Maben, Mair, Merson, J. A. Russell, and J. F. Tocher. In January a morning scientific meeting was held in the Edinburgh premises of the Society, when papers by Messrs. Cowie, Gilmour, and McDiarmid were read.

Benevolent Fund.—Four additional annuitants were elected to the Fund in December last, and during the year nearly 780*l.* was expended in grants. The total amount paid in annuities and grants was 2,774*l.* Attention having been directed by the solicitor of the Society to the fact that the Charter limit of the holdings of the Society in lands, tenements, and hereditaments had become largely exceeded, the Council applied for and obtained a Licence of Remission of forfeiture in respect of the property which had, under the Statutes of Mortmain, reverted to the Crown, and also a Supplemental Charter under Royal Warrant extending the limit of holding by an additional ten thousand pounds. The Council will therefore be at liberty to continue the prudent and advantageous policy of investing from time to time in suitable freehold ground rents such additions to the Fund as may be available for the purpose.

The Orphan Fund.—In March the orphan son of a member and subscriber to the Benevolent Fund was selected by the Council for admission to the London Orphan Asylum, and is now maintained in that institution by payment from the Orphan Fund.

The Waterall Legacy Fund.—In accordance with the scheme of administration published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for March 10, 1900, the Council in April proceeded to the appointment of a person to receive the net income of this fund. There were five applicants, and eventually the choice of the Council fell upon Mr. John Lea Dennis, who is now the Waterall Annuitant. The Council desires to record its indebtedness to Mr. F. R. Serjeant, divisional secretary for South Nottingham, for valuable assistance in the investigation of the various applications.

Parliamentary.—In the last report of the Council mention was made of the Companies Bill, and more especially of Clause 2 of that measure, to which the Council offered, in the interest of registered persons, the most strenuous opposition. The Bill having passed its second reading, and the Government having given indication of an intention to hasten it through its remaining stages, prompt and vigorous action became imperative. The Council furnished to each local officer the means of instructing his parliamentary representative as to the real nature of the clause to which objection was taken. By their efforts members of Parliament were urged to secure the withdrawal of the clause alike on the ground of public safety and of common justice. It is gratifying to report that the political influence thus exerted through the instrumentality of the local officers of the Society proved adequate, and the objectionable clause was withdrawn just before the third reading. A full report of the proceedings at the sitting of the House of Commons when the withdrawal took place was published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for August 4, 1900, page 171.

At the August meeting of the Council a recommendation of the Law and Parliamentary Committee that a committee

to draft a new Pharmacy Bill should be appointed was adopted, and the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Messrs. Carteighe, Hills, Glyn-Jones, Martindale, and Wootton were so appointed. The Bill drafted by them and adopted by the Council was published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, December 8, 1900, page 659, for consideration by registered persons, and was subsequently referred to the Society's solicitors in London and Edinburgh. In its amended form it was adopted at the March meeting of the Council, and a copy was directed to be forwarded to the Privy Council and to the Lord Chancellor. The Privy Council was also asked to receive a deputation of the Council on the subject of the provisions of the Bill. General approval of the measure has been expressed throughout Great Britain, and the Council hopes that in due time it may be possible to secure for the draft a place on the Statute-book. The Parliamentary Watch Committee has been entrusted with the future of the Bill, and is charged with the duty of making the necessary arrangements for its introduction into Parliament.

The Council has had its attention drawn to the Shops (Early-closing) Bill introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Avebury, and, after consideration of its provisions, has approved the principle embodied therein. Steps will be taken to give practical expression to the approval of the Council.

Legal.—The number of alleged cases of infringement of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, reported to the Registrar during the year was 235. Each case was carefully investigated, and proceedings were ordered in those in which satisfactory evidence of an infringement of the law could be obtained. A larger proportion than usual of the offenders paid the penalties claimed, without the institution of proceedings.

The Worcester Appeal case, to which reference was made in the last annual report, terminated adversely to the Society, the Judges of the Court of Appeal being of opinion that the County Court Judge, having found as a fact that Mr. White did not sell the weed-killer in question, they could not go behind that finding.

By-laws.—The revision of the by-laws of the Society having been found necessary for the purpose of rendering more explicit certain provisions concerning which question had arisen, the Council prepared new by-laws, which were read a first time on July 7, and finally approved at a special general meeting of the Society on August 1.

The proposed new by-laws were subsequently submitted to the Privy Council for approval, but some opposition having been raised to the proposals respecting the fee to be paid by persons absent on account of illness from any portion of the examination, the Council has withdrawn the by-laws for further consideration.

North British Branch.—The Council is glad to be able to report that the North British Branch of the Society continues to be efficiently conducted, and the report of the Executive to the Council, which has just been presented, is of a very satisfactory nature. A *résumé* of the report is published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for May 4.

Obituary.—The following honorary members have died during the year:—Dr. J. D. Leech, Lt.-Col. C. H. Warden, Sir H. Acland, and Sir Douglas MacLagan. The following deaths have to be recorded:—J. Borland, a former member of the Council; W. Wilkinson, for many years a Local Secretary for Manchester; E. H. Moscrop (a founder); and the following local officers and well-known members:—E. M. Burden, C. E. Turner, W. Y. Brevitt, C. J. Hewlett, G. Roberts (West Bromwich).

REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1900.

EXPENDITURE.					£	s.	d.
To Annuities	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
Carriage of Books and Parcels	...	...	...	...	15	7	9
Certificates of Death	...	...	...	...	20	3	2
Examinations: Minor and Major:—							
Fees to Examiners and Travelling Expenses—							
England and Wales					2,072	16	11
Scotland					721	13	0
Refreshments—England and Wales					79	8	2
Scotland					42	13	3

Apparatus, Drugs, Chemicals, Printing, and sundry charges—England and Wales ...	£	s.	d.
Scotland ...	493	18	3
[Total £3,535 17s. 2d.]	125	7	7
First Examination:—			
Fees to Superintendents, Hire of Rooms, and other charges ...	278	14	10
Fees to College of Preceptors ...	280	9	6
[Total £559 4s. 4d.]			
Gas, Water, Coal, Cleaning Materials, &c. ...	371	1	3
Honse Servants—Wages ...	312	12	6
Journal:—Balance of account ...	1,478	11	5
Law Costs (balance of charges)...	376	10	6
Library:—Librarian's Salary ...	275	0	0
Purchase and Binding of Books ...	115	18	9
Library Association Meeting ...	10	10	0
[Total £401 8s. 9d.]			
Museum:—			
Cnrator's Salary ...	400	0	0
Assistant's Wages and Sundry Expenses for Bottles, &c. ...	107	9	1
Museums Association Meeting ...	10	10	0
[Total £517 19s. 1d.]			
North British Branch:—			
Assistant Secretary—Salary ...	250	0	0
Taxes and Insurance ...	64	10	3
Members of Executive—Travelling Expenses, &c. ...	61	7	10
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning, Service, and Miscellaneous Expenses ...	336	13	1
[Total £712 11s. 2d.]			
Evening and other Meetings ...	79	5	0
British Pharmaceutical Conference ...	18	9	3
Postage:—General ...	281	12	4
Journal ...	864	6	2
[Total £1,145 18s. 6d.]			
Register—Balance of Account ...	13	10	7
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance ...	766	12	10
Premium on Leasehold Redemption Policies ...	128	2	6
Repairs and Alterations ...	1,019	9	4
Electric Service and Fittings ...	164	3	0
Salaries:—Secretary and Registrar, and Clerks ...	1,569	12	6
School of Pharmacy:—			
Stipends of Professors and Shure of Fees ...	1,525	13	6
Lecturer, Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrators, and Wages of Porters ...	574	16	0
Apparatus, Chemicals, Specimens for Lecture Classes, Prize Medals, Certificates, and printing and posting Prospectuses ...	384	2	5
[Total £2,484 11s. 11d.]			
Stationery, Engraving, Printing and Office Expenses	334	14	8
Calendar ...	105	8	9
Sunlries ...	10	17	7
Copy Medals for the Australian Museum at Sydney	4	18	0
Travelling Expenses—Council and Committees ...	336	17	5
Refreshments for Council ...	39	15	0
Pharmacopœia Research Committee ...	184	14	2
	£17,318	8	1
Balance Transferred to Accumulated Funds ...	2,859	1	6
Total ...	£20,177	9	7
INCOME.			
By Examination Fees:—	£	s.	d.
2,375 First Examination ...	4,051	13	0
1,949 Minor ...	7,828	17	0
102 Major ...	279	6	0
Restoration Fees ...	25	4	0
Registration Fees ...	14	14	0
[Total £12,199 14s.]			
Interest on Investments:—			
Ground Rents ...	147	17	11
Rent of 15 Bloomsbury Square ...	184	10	2
[Total £332 8s. 1d.]			
School Fees ...	1,266	12	6
Subscriptions:—			
5,467 Members ...	5,740	7	0
736 Student Associates ...	417	18	0
Life Subscriptions ...	220	10	0
[Total £6,378 15s. 0d.]			
Total ...	£20,177	9	7

The Balance-sheet of the General Fund shows that the assets of the Society, consisting of ground-rents, freehold houses in

Edinburgh, and leasehold premises in London, amount to 35,727l. 15s. 8d.; sundry debtors of the Society, 2,706l. 2s. 6d.; and cash in hand on December 31, 24,999l. 18s. 5d. The liabilities are put down at 34,307l. 14s. 4d. as accumulative fund and 2,859l. 1s. 6d. balance from 1900. The Society owed 1,286l. 1s. 9d. to sundry creditors, 1,836l. 18s. is put down as examination fees in advance, and 583l. 8s. school fees in advance. *Benevolent Fund.*—During the year the receipts amounted to 3,225l. 10s. 4d., made up of subscriptions, 1,656l. 3s.; ground rents, 885l. 7s.; dividends, 181l. 0s. 4d.; donations, 335l.; rent of The Elms, Strawberry Hill (two quarters, 65l. The expenditure for the year included 1,995l. for annuities, 779l. grants, 35l. interest on loan from the Orphan Fund, 48l. 17s. 8d. for stationery, &c., and 48l. 13s. 1d. for law and professional charges; this leaving a balance of 318l. 19s. 7d. The assets of the fund amount to 35,660l. 0s. 2d., of which all but 1,290l. is in freehold investments and securities.

The Scholarships and Prize Funds Account deals with the receipts and expenditure from the investments of the year. It appears from this that the Bell Scholarship's income was 567l. 7s. 4d., and the expenditure 60l.; the Pereira and Hills Prize Fund 141l. 17s. 10d., of which 131l. 17s. 5d. was spent; and the Burroughs Scholarship 27l. 7s. 4d., of which 23l. was expended. There was no expenditure on account of the Manchester Scholarship, Redwood Scholarship, and Hanbury Memorial.

The Orphan Fund had an income of 54l. 13s. 6d., and spent 30l. 0s. 3d. for the support of an orphan at the London Orphan Asylum, the balance in hand being 297l.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Executive was held at 36 York Place Edinburgh, on April 26, Mr. Peter Boa presiding. On the minutes being read a slight discussion (raised by Mr. RUSSELL) took place as to the names which had been submitted as local secretaries, but it having been pointed out that the accuracy of the minute had not been called in question the minutes were adopted.

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY read the report of the General Purposes Committee, which stated what had been done regarding the rearrangement of divisions under the local organisation scheme, and recommended the appointment of three additional secretaries for Glasgow.

Mr. CURRIE doubted whether the proposed arrangement for Glasgow would afford a workable scheme.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY explained that some difficulty had been experienced in allocating that city among divisional secretaries according to Parliamentary divisions seeing that some populous districts were included in the country, and stated that the schemes recommended by the General Purposes Committee had been arrived at after the matter had been carefully considered by the committee and by the divisional secretaries themselves.

It was further pointed out that the arrangement was purely a local one, that the local secretaries were willing to give it a trial, and that if it did not work it could be modified.

The minute was adopted, and it was agreed to transmit the report as to Glasgow divisional secretaries as a supplementary report to the Council.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The draft annual report to the Council on the work of the branch for the year was read by the ASSISTANT SECRETARY in committee. It was approved for transmission to the Council.

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE.

The election of the new Executive was fixed to take place on Friday, June 21.

THE DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE.

With reference to a motion, of which notice had been given by Mr. Russell, "That a committee be appointed to consider and report to the Executive upon the constitution and functions of the North British Branch and its Executive," the CHAIRMAN said he had come to the conclusion that no good purpose would be served by consideration of the motion, and he ruled that it was incompetent.

This was all the public business.

LOCAL MEETINGS.

NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT.

A MEETING of chemists from Nottingham, Derbyshire, and Leicester was held at the Exchange Hall, Nottingham, on April 25. There was a good attendance, and Mr. R. Fitzhugh, President of the Nottingham and District Chemists' Association, was voted to the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the CHAIRMAN incidentally remarked that if any were present from other towns desirous of establishing an association, the Nottingham Association would be pleased to assist them.

Mr. C. B. ALLEN, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, then addressed the meeting. He first explained the object of the local meetings, and then went on to expound the draft Pharmacy Bill in detail. He took it that a discussion of the draft Bill was not the main object of the meeting. Other questions more or less directly connected with pharmacy would, he said, bear discussing, and there were several things upon which the meeting might seek enlightenment. After touching lightly on recent pharmaceutical legislation—attempted and accomplished—the Vice-President went on to say that the Bill in itself was one that was largely to conserve the safety of the public. Although it only indirectly applied to the chemist and druggist as regarded profits legislators and the lay public generally had no care whatever as to where the profits gained in the chemist's business went to. All they wanted was logical argument that the safety of the public was being properly protected, and the Bill was drawn up from that point of view. The Council's draft of the Bill had been submitted to eminent members of the legal profession, and also to a drafting barrister of considerable repute. Of course, the Council's phraseology had been very largely altered, and he must admit it was somewhat obscure, but the Council were assured everything for which the members contended was contained in the draft. The "curriculum clause" called for a considerable amount of argument. He was convinced the state of things existing with regard to the wholesale refectations at Bloomsbury Square and Edinburgh would never be bettered till they had some recognised systematic training. He should like to see instituted a curriculum based upon training. Until they had some kind of training similar to that given in many colonies they could not go in for the exchange of certificates, which would do so much for Imperial federation. With regard to registration, it was inexplicable to him that a professional man should begrudge the sacrifice of 2s. 6d. a year for a measure which would consolidate the honourable calling to which he belonged and tend to raise his status in the eyes of the public. He then referred to the "gradual consolidation of the forces inimical to the interests of pharmacists," alluding first to Mr. Dobbs's Bill, and then to "various commercial interests seriously considering the desirability of forcing concessions for their particular operations," and deprecated the childish attitude of scorning the honest efforts of the Council of the Society and using the paltry argument that the statutory representative institution of pharmacy was nothing more than a bureaucratic aggregation of officials with unlimited capacity for the consumption of guineas or half-crowns, as the case might be.

The discussion was opened by Mr. H. KEMP, of Manchester. He remarked it was in Nottingham in 1893, in that very building, that the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations was first started. The average chemist had been an isolated individual, and was himself largely responsible for the many evils that had overtaken him. He hoped the members of the Society would take a more active and livelier interest in all that concerned the profession, and so enable the Society to show a much better front against the forces opposed to them. He regarded the present Bill as a great improvement on the former one. He did not think, however, that Clause 7 was sufficiently clear in the wording.

Mr. GILL moved—

That this meeting cordially approves the draft Pharmacy Bill, and pledges itself to use its utmost endeavours to secure its becoming law.

Mr. COPE seconded, Mr. BEILBY supported, and, after a few remarks from Mr. SERGEANT, Mr. GREAVES (Ironville),

Mr. HAMPTON, Mr. BAMBRIDGE (Chesterfield), and Mr. VALLANCE (Mansfield),

Mr. ALLEN replied. If they succeeded in getting the term "medical prescription" into the Bill, he said, the Courts would soon decide for them what a "medical prescription" was. He would like to see all medical botanists and herbalists suppressed, but that would be a very difficult thing to do. They had no power over dispensaries, but a committee had been formed to inquire into the condition of the dispensaries in the Army and Navy, and it was hoped the result would be a considerable accession of power to the Society. Already, through the influence of Mr. Hills, there had been a marked advance in the condition of the naval dispensaries.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the usual votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

NEVER have London chemists, or for that matter the chemists of the United Kingdom, turned out for trade purposes in such numbers as they did in the Crown Room of the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday afternoon. When we got there we found the staircase blocked with frock-coated gentlemen cooling their heels on the marble steps, as by twos those who preceded them signed the roll. It was the same room as the B.P.C. opened in last year, and it was fuller on Wednesday, but not so bright. There were no ladies present—merely 360 men. The Councillors began to come in at 3.15, and the restaurant people turned up the electric light. We shall not attempt to name any who were there, except Mr. C. B. ALLEN (the Vice-President), who took the chair. He opened the meeting at 3.20. The President was absent, he said, because of loss of voice, and inability to address a meeting of such herculean proportions. The objects of the meeting were explained, and Mr. Allen warned off the long-winded by stating that they could not occupy the room a long number of hours—the fact being that the waiters needed the room at 5 o'clock to set a dinner. This brief speech was punctuated by an overflow into the back gallery.

Mr. DURRANT (Hertford) suggested that a resolution should be put before the meeting so that people might know what to discuss.

Mr. R. H. PARKER (Kilburn) was at once called upon by the Chairman. He referred to the critical period that the Pharmacy Bill brings us into. Pharmacy, he said, since the passing of the Act of 1868 has come into touch with new conditions, and is degenerating into mere commercialism. Who should initiate the remedy—ourselves or legislators? He held the former, because if we do not the Legislature will do so, and not to our benefit. He put it to the meeting, Is the Bill satisfactory, and will it give us what we desire? He hoped the meeting would not discuss details, but principles. (Hear, hear.) A high condition of pharmaceutical education and such restrictions on the entrance into pharmacy as will prevent capitalists embarking upon it in a mere spirit of commercialism are what we want. The Bill does both. He concluded by moving approval of the Bill. Also that the meeting pledge itself to use the utmost efforts to enable the Bill to become law.

Mr. W. PRIOR ROBINSON seconded the motion, because, as a loyal member of the Society, he felt it his duty to support the Council who had produced it. (Applause.)

Discussion was then invited, the CHAIRMAN calling upon Mr. DURRANT, who responded amidst applause. He spoke well and in sympathy with the resolution; indeed, he said it would be difficult for any capacious critic to bring forward any arguments against the Bill passing into law. He said that while the Pharmacy Act was intended to guard the interests of the public, it was surely not intended that druggists who fulfilled their part under the law should not have reasonable protection. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the Legislature should now do its part and grant the demands of the Bill. Druggists should be invited, he concluded, to push the Bill.

Mr. R. A. ROBINSON said the Bill was not quite clear to him on the point about one director only being qualified.

The CHAIRMAN and others: All the directors. There is no doubt about that, the Chairman continued. If there is one, he must be qualified; if more, they too.

Mr. ROBINSON: Well, can an individual carry on the

business under the same conditions? He quoted Clauses 2, 7, and 11; the last refers to offences under the Acts and excepts the keeping of an open shop. He asked, will this not put unqualified persons on the same footing as a company?

The CHAIRMAN explained that it refers only to a company, whereupon many in the meeting called out, "No, no."

Mr. ROBINSON showed that at present it is an offence for an unqualified person to keep open shop but, as he read the clause this is cut out.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said the object of the clause is to bring companies under the Act except keeping open shop, which matter is dealt with in another clause.

Mr. THEODORE NICHOLLS considered the meeting to be indebted to Mr. Robinson. The Bill is obscure in wording, and they wanted it clear. (Hear, hear.) He was not satisfied that so much power should be given to those who rule chemists. He wanted Clauses 5, 6, 7, and 10 to be explained, and to that the meeting said "Hear, hear."

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said the phraseology of clauses was that of the lawyers for defining "an open shop," with the object of preventing the hawking of poisons. He emphasised the "rating to the poor" phrase, saying that a shop in an hotel would be rated to the poor, but a shed in a meadow would not be separately rated. He proceeded to speak on Clause 6, when

Mr. ALEX. HITCHIN suggested that "separately" should be removed.

The CHAIRMAN said they were advised by the lawyers not to remove the word.

Mr. CHAS. RUNDLE: What is meant by the *bonâ-fide* conduct of a shop? Can a man go away for a fortnight's holiday or down to dinner? (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN: I am the *bonâ-fide* conductor of my own shop, but I am not there now. (Laughter.)

Another questioner—a *locum tenens*—asked how this would apply to him.

The CHAIRMAN said he would answer Mr. Nicholls first and straightway forgot the L.T. He explained Clause 6. Clause 7 says there must be one director, a qualified man—a man in the position of owner of the business. If more directors they must be qualified. (Applause.) He also explained that Clause 6 requires the manager of a shop to notify his removal when it took place. It had nothing to do with transfer of a business. Clause 10 (curriculum) might be discussed until the end of next week, but, said Mr. Allen, the Council would only initiate the matter, and the members and the Privy Council would have a say in it.

Mr. J. SAVAGE (Plaistow), who said he had had some experience in rating-matters, differed from the view expressed by the Chairman.

Mr. W. M. HOLMES said he paid his rates through the landlord, but had a vote.

Mr. A. E. EGIN (St. Albans) corroborated, adding that tenants in flats have votes.

Mr. C. E. PICKERING criticised the draft, saying it would need to be materially altered before it could be accepted by the trade. (Hear, hear.) He gave the reasons why, one being that Clause 7 gives away the principle of the preamble of the Pharmacy Act, 1838. It is not limited companies but qualified chemists and druggists who have vested interests, said he. (Hear, hear.) Qualified assistants throughout the country had told him that the Pharmaceutical Society does not protect those who get its diploma; and he concluded by moving an amendment to the effect that any Bill dealing with the matter should recognise the principle he expounded.

Mr. PENTNEY seconded the amendment, and said that he had intended to move another to the effect that all shareholders should be qualified. He also complained about the Bill not being plain, and that a stronger Bill would be better—it is really a weak child. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He complained that grocers sell all sorts of drugs. We should have a little more protection, he said, such as they have in Germany. He spoke as one who had never joined the Pharmaceutical Society, and who thought the Society should do more for the trade. ("Oh," and applause.)

Mr. JOHN SMITH (Hastings) spoke about the importance of the meeting, and hoped that the vote-taking would not stultify the Council's resolution. Mr. Parker really struck the note when he said that initiative in legislation should be taken by ourselves, not by the Legislature; and regarding

the fact that companies had legitimately, according to the law, been in the business for twenty years, he held that regulation, and not suppression, is the line of action to take. He pointed out that the Society could not give the kind of protection that Mr. Pentney wanted.

Mr. PICKARD continued the debate, giving a light touch to his remarks, and supporting Mr. Parker on the ground that we must make the best of it in spite of that lack of unity which is characteristic of the drug-trade. He gave a curious view of the directorate clause, saying that in a large company business with a drug department it is only necessary to have a director for the drug-department.

Mr. R. A. ROBINSON explained that he did not oppose the Bill. He merely put interrogatories.

Mr. FREDERICK ANDREWS and Mr. FEAVER CLARKE continued the discussion in favour of the motion, the latter saying that if we could only get qualified assistants to see that in serving the companies they are cutting their own throats it might be different, but as things stand we have to make the best of matters.

Mr. A. S. THOMPSON (Regent's Park Road), in supporting the amendment, said the Bill ignored the individual pharmacist. "No, no," said the Councillors and others, whereupon Mr. Thompson proceeded—and effectually, too—to show that he was not far wrong; his great objection to the Bill being that it proposes to create a class of servants, and that, he held, is bad for the individual spirit which is so much desired in pharmacy. It is an immoral tendency. He maintained, amidst cries of "Chair," that the Bill would not be for the benefit of the public, and that it would only benefit the Pharmaceutical Society by putting more examination-fees in its way.

The last sentences of Mr. Thompson's speech (really not the longest of the meeting) were broken with cries of "Time, time," but he stuck to it until

The CHAIRMAN asked him to sum up.

Mr. THOMPSON: I think, gentlemen, we ought to ask for more; we do not ask for enough. The question is, How does the Bill benefit the individual chemist?

Mr. S. R. ATKINS, on behalf of the Council, thanked the many present for their attendance, and informed the meeting that the Bill is no hasty production. It is the result of most careful deliberation, and distinctly a compromise. He appealed to Mr. Pickering and his supporters to withdraw the amendment, so that a consolidated vote might be given. That would largely influence the Legislature, but if it became known that there is division they would be beaten. If the Bill passes, he said, it will make company-trading in pharmacy exceedingly difficult, and if that were so he saw brighter days for pharmacy—(applause)—but if the Legislature moves in this matter we betide pharmacy. (Applause.)

Mr. WM. MARTINDALE supported Mr. Atkins, asking the united support of the meeting.

Mr. WALTER HILLS, as living in Middlesex and as a man of Kent, also appealed to the meeting to be unanimous. He had spoken to a member of Parliament who had been connected with a former Government, and who told him that if a Bill is to get through Parliament it must contain two things—(1) what will be for the safety of the public, and (2) what will least interfere with existing interests.

Mr. PENTNEY said he was willing to withdraw his support to the amendment on the assurance that Clause 7 is all right. (Applause.) He appealed to Mr. Pickering, who, he believed, was a little bit of a sticker—(laughter)—to take the half-loaf now in the hope of getting the rest later. (Applause.)

Mr. PICKERING felt the principle involved in his amendment to be so great that he would rather put it to the meeting. (No, no.)

Mr. GLYN-JONES pointed out that the Bill includes an important provision—viz., the dispensing of prescriptions. He appealed to those who thought of supporting the amendment not to do so unless they were prepared to bring in and pass a better Bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. L. HOWIE asked Mr. Pickering to withdraw his amendment for the sake of reasonableness, if not of unanimity. Every director is to be qualified: what more could they want?

The amendment was then put to the meeting, when three voted for it and a forest of hands were held up against it. The motion was then carried *nem. con.* A tea-fight followed.

Association Affairs.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

AT the weekly meeting on April 25, there was only a fair attendance of members to hear Dr. Lapworth's paper on

ACIDS AND BASES.

The author started with a graphic historical review of opinions in regard to acids, beginning with Lavoisier, who considered that oxygen is a necessary constituent of acids. As knowledge grew it was found necessary to divide acids into "oxy-acids" and "hydr-acids." Davy and Dulong regarded acids as salts of hydrogen, and recognised that anhydrides are not true acids, and regarded substances as composed of radicals like sulphur, SO_2 , and nitron, NO_2 , with hydrogen or metals. The modern view is similar to this, and the suffix "ion" is used as a term for the free radical, and also for the hydrogen and the metal associated with it. This new idea originated from the study of the decomposition of solutions by electric currents, started by Faraday, and finally explained by Arrhenius in his well-known ionic hypothesis. Dr. Lapworth fully explained this, and went on to speak about the law of mass action, then quickly passed to the strength of acids and bases, stating that their strength is best determined from electric conductivity, their readiness in decomposing organic compounds such as the esters, or inversion of solutions of cane-sugar. Comparisons of these different phenomena lead to fair agreement. The following table gives the approximate order in strength of some of the more important acids and bases, the attached numbers indicating approximately the quantitative relationship:—

Acids.	Bases.
Hydrobromic } 1,000	Soda } 980-1,000
Hydrochloric } 1,000	Potash }
Nitric, 920-1,000	Lime }
Sulphuric, 650-740	Baryta }
Trichloroacetic, 620-740	Tetraethylammonium hy-
Oxalic, 170-200	droxide, 850 (about)
Phosphoric, 60-70	Methylamine } 120 (about)
Arsenic, 48-55	Ethylamine }
Monochloroacetic, 43-49	Ammonia, 1.8 (about)
Tartaric, 22-24	
Citric, 16-17	
Formic, 13-17	
Acetic, 3.4-4.2	
Carbonic acid, }	
Boric acid, and }	
Hydrocyanic acid }	

Dr. Lapworth next explained the phenomenon of elimination of a weak base or acid from a salt by a strong base or acid, and concluded with useful remarks on indicators, from which we extract the following:—

An indicator for acids and bases must be either an acid or a base; it must not be a strong acid or a strong base, and its strength must be within certain limits, and one would choose a very weak one in some cases and a moderately strong one in others. Moreover its colours must be different in the dissociated and undissociated state.

The idea of such an indicator is that it shall tell us either when there is a slight excess of acid or a slight excess of base. Now, if the indicator happens to be a much stronger acid than that which is to be liberated, it will, naturally, not be "turned out" of its salt until there is a large excess of that acid present, and we should have what is termed a bad end-reaction.

Of indicators, some characteristic and common ones are:—(1) Methyl orange, a fairly strong acid; the iron is pink, the undissociated acid yellow. (2) Phenolphthalein, a very weak acid; the iron purple, the free acid colourless. (3) Litmus, an acid of medium strength; the iron blue, the free acid red. Of basic indicators, cyanin is the only one worthy of mention; the iron is colourless, the free base blue.

The indicator must be capable of forming a stable salt with the acid or base which constitutes the one substance used in the titration, and must be capable of being instantly turned out by the other; so that we cannot use a very weak acid indicator with a very weak base, and the weak acid phenolphthalein is useless in the titration of the weak base ammonia, but may be used for all but the very weakest acids, like carbonic acid.

Methyl orange again, being a pretty strong acid, cannot be used for acids comparable in strength with it. It is useless, therefore, for acids of medium strength like acetic acid, but may be used for

very strong ones such as hydrochloric acid, or very weak ones like carbonic acid, which act as if they were not present, for they are turned out instantly from their salts by the indicator.

Litmus, on the other hand, is strong enough to form salts with ammonia, is turned out at once by acetic acid—but not by the weakest acids like carbonic acid—and is useless for many polybasic organic acids, the hydrogen salts of which are only weakly acidic.

It is a comparatively simple matter to test the value of an indicator for any acid or base, the important point to be remembered being that the end point is always observed in presence of the salt produced in the reaction.

Thus, taking methyl orange and adding a drop of its solution to water, one obtains a yellow solution of the ions, for it dissociates. Now add a little acetic acid: it turns pink, because the acetic acid undissociates on increasing the concentration of the acetate ions. Now add an acetate: the colour becomes yellow, because the acetate ions have increased, causing the acid to become too weak; that the solution is still acid, however, may be shown by adding litmus or phenolphthalein. Methyl orange is therefore useless for titrating acetic acid.

Now try phenolphthalein. Colour some very dilute ammonia with phenolphthalein: the solution is pink, because the ammonia is at present strong enough to form a salt with the phenolphthalein. Now add an ammonium salt: the colour disappears, the ammonia being now too weak to form an appreciable quantity of salt with the indicator. The addition of a little methyl orange fairly acidified with hydrochloric acid shows that the solution is alkaline. For determining the equivalent of any acid or base these two indicators are the most suitable.

As the normal salts of certain polybasic acids are decomposed by water to a certain extent into free alkali and a lower salt, phenolphthalein is only decolorised gradually, but litmus is a more suitable indicator. Exactly similar remarks apply to bases which are capable of forming salts with more than one equivalent of acid, but here, as in the foregoing case, it is necessary to discover, first of all, which of the various lower salts correspond with the colour-change of the indicator used.

Mr. Dewhirst (President) in thanking Dr. Lapworth for his paper, said the part about indicators was the most interesting feature. He used them in practice, particularly with alkaloids, but found cochineal the best indicator; and with quinine, especially, it is much more accurate than methyl orange.

Mr. Copeland said he had also used cochineal, and found it a very good indicator for alkaloids.

Dr. Lapworth expressed surprise concerning cochineal, as he was under the impression that methyl orange was the strongest indicator.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Lapworth was heartily accorded.

In the earlier part of the proceedings a letter was read from Mr. C. E. Pickering asking for the support of the Association in the forthcoming Council election, but no resolution was taken.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

THE annual business meeting was held at 33 York Place, Edinburgh, on April 26, Mr. David Harley (President) in the chair.

Mr. Plenderleith (Hon. Treasurer) having submitted the financial statement, which indicated a credit balance of 17*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, Mr. J. G. Sclater (Hon. Secretary) read the annual report, from which it appeared that the membership continued good, though the number of apprentice members had decreased. The meetings had been better attended than during the previous session, and the visit to the City Observatory had proved a great success, the number desiring to attend being in excess of the accommodation. The annual supper was very successful, socially, numerically, and financially. Both reports were adopted, and a donation of 1*l.* 1*s.* to the Benevolent Fund was agreed upon.

Mr. James Lennox then introduced a discussion on the

PHARMACY BILL.

He thought the Bill might be generally commended, and they were glad to see the Council was willing to adopt a compromise on the question of company-pharmacy. The question would arise as to what is a medical prescription, and he would like to know if a dentist's note is a medical prescription. He also observed that no proposal was made to regulate dispensing in infirmaries. He thought it was necessary that that should be done. He also observed that the necessity for exhibiting to the public the name of the manager was not insisted on. He did not understand why

Clause 2 should impose restrictions on individuals as to conducting shops; that should apply only to companies or bodies of persons. The supervision-clause suggested was not clearly defined. Would it be adequate if an apprentice, in the absence of his master, dispensed a mixture and left the bottles down and showed them to his master when he returned, and said such and such was what he put in? As to Clause 4, he thought a half-crown registration-fee was too small. As to Clause 10, he thought that after "University" they should insert "or Pharmacy School." He was not prepared to say that he approved of the Bill generally, as there were some points that needed clearing up.

Owing to the lateness of the hour it was agreed to adjourn further discussion, and to call a special meeting for this purpose and for the election of office-bearers for next year.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at Glasgow on April 25, the President (Mr. W. L. Carrie) in the chair.

Mr. David Watson (Hon. Secretary) submitted his report, which he said was for two years, the Executive having deemed it advisable to postpone the annual meeting in 1900. The work of the Association during that time, he said, had been mostly in the direction of parliamentary pharmaceutical legislation. They had discussed a Pharmacy Bill and an amended Pharmacy Bill, and through the influence of the Association Mr. Glyn-Jones had been enabled to carry into effect the raising of the prices of poisonous proprietary articles. The success which had attended the scheme was quite unprecedented in the drug-trade, and demonstrated what enterprise and energy could accomplish when properly directed.

Mr. Walker, the Hon. Treasurer, submitted the financial statement, which showed that there was a sum of 57*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* at the credit of the Association.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, in the course of a short address, said members had not taken the same interest in the affairs of the Association during the past session. He did not know whether the topics discussed were sufficiently interesting or not, but he pointed out that on the occasion of Mr. Glyn-Jones's visit to discuss a trade subject they were able in two or three hours to convene a full meeting of the Council. Although the Association had been lying low, so to speak, there was still sufficient unity amongst them to enable them to resist any imposition that might be contemplated, and he trusted the members would take more interest in the Association and see to it that there would be no lack of funds when money was required. He believed the want of social meetings had tended in large measure to the lack of interest.

Mr. Watson and Mr. Walker having been thanked for their services, the

COUNCIL-ELECTION

was discussed, particularly with regard to the four Scotch candidates. Mr. Sutherland urged the claims of Mr. Stephenson, and was supported by the President, who suggested that the trade be recommended to vote for Mr. Stephenson. Mr. Moir pointed out that if the votes were divided the seat would be lost. It was pointed out that this would raise the question of territorial representation, a thing the Association had been fighting for for years. It was ultimately resolved to pass no recommendation, but to let each member vote as he thought proper.

DOCTORS' SHOPS.

The memorial of the Glasgow doctors to the General Medical Council (*C. & D.*, April 20, page 618) was next discussed.

The President said the general public were being misled by many of the statements made in that memorial, and he had been frequently interrogated about it.

Mr. Moir: I think the best thing we can do is to leave it severely alone.

Mr. Sutherland suggested that the question should be left to the General Medical Council, and the President, in reply to Mr. Robertson, said he was bringing the matter before the North British Branch Executive.

ALTERATIONS OF RULES.

The Secretary intimated receipt of a number of proposed alterations in the rules and by-laws with the object of making the Association more of a trade Association. These are to be printed and put on the agenda for a subsequent meeting. As one of the proposed alterations had reference to the office-bearers, those appointments were postponed.

THE ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The President said he had had a visit from the President of the Assistants' Association, who informed him that the assistants wished to be affiliated in some way with the senior Association. It was decided to hold a conference with reference to this matter.

A letter was read from the President of the Assistants' Association, in which it was stated that there was a widespread desire on the part of the assistants to procure an afternoon off weekly during the term of the Glasgow Exhibition, and it was unanimously agreed to send out a circular recommending employers to give assistants a weekly half-holiday during the currency of the exhibition.

Pharmaceutical Fauna.



Proxena Medicamentarius.

There are several varieties of this species of *Proxena* (*anglice*, broker), all being indigenous to Mincing Lane; but the one here depicted by the artist is recognised as a typical specimen. For distinction it is referred to var. *Hibernicus* on account of the trifoliate appendix. It is omnivorous in habit, and gets through consignments of rubber and ivory, ostrich feathers and cinchona, ipecac. and cardamoms with equal and marvellous facility.

MR. DIBDIN, the well known water and gas analyst, made a report on a gas-burner for a Mr. Clark, his firm charging 2*l.* 2*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* expenses. The report was returned to Mr. Dibdin for removal of some details, and he returned it marked "Not for publication." Mr. Clark on May 1, at the Westminster County Court, sued to recover damages from Mr. Dibdin and his partner for so marking the report. After argument as to the custom of the profession in the matter, Mr. Lumley Smith, K.C., gave plaintiff judgment for a farthing, holding that Mr. Dibdin had no right to mark the report, which was plaintiff's property, it having been delivered and paid for by him. Mr. Dibdin could have sent a covering letter saying that it was not for publication. There was no damage, however.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

£75 Damages

awarded in the High Court means a bill of, perhaps, over 200*l.* for the chemist to pay. The risk is a very real and a very serious one to every chemist. An assistant bandaged a woman's hand for her when she ran into the shop with a severed artery and begged him to do it. Gangrene subsequently set in, and the woman had to have her finger amputated. Her case was—and the jury adopted that view—that the amputation was the result of the assistant's treatment of the wound. There was excellent evidence in favour of the assistant, who seems, indeed, to have adopted Listerian principles; but the jury's opinion was against the chemist, and that closes the discussion.

The Worst of It

is that there is some shade of reason in the injustice with which, it may be, this particular chemist was treated. If the plaintiff had gone to any other kind of person on earth, it is likely she would have got no damages if the same result had followed. If she had gone to a surgeon, the Judge would have instructed the jury that, the defendant being a properly trained man, the presumption was that he had the necessary skill. If she had asked a draper to bind up her wound, it would have been obvious that she had taken the risk herself, and that the defendant had not held himself out as competent to undertake such a duty. The chemist, however, gets the benefit of neither presumption. He is expected to do little bits of surgery, and his willingness to do what he can is construed into a legal holding himself out for the work. He gets a paltry reward and no credit if everything goes well, but it may cost him hundreds if anything untoward results. At the same time, if he refuses to render the assistance asked for, he will be denounced all round the neighbourhood as a brute.

Mr. Pickard's Heroic Resolve

to support the Pharmacy Bill "at all hazards" is good enough to be added to the gems of the election-addresses this year. We want men of that sort if the Bill is to get through Parliament—men ready to wade through the blood of the companies to place it on the statute-book. But so far we hear nothing of any Westminster champion of the measure; has anybody been retained? Trotting the Bloomsbury caravan round the constituencies with members of the Council apologising for the Bill is all very well, but buttonholing one M.P. would be better business. But who is there to listen to us? Ah, if we were only Irishmen!

Broth,

according to Mr. E. M. Holmes, means an invalid-food—in liquid form, I presume. But surely this restriction of the term to food for invalids is unjustified. Originally broth meant something brewed; in its present use I think it necessarily means something that has been boiled. It corresponds, apparently, exactly with the French word *bouillon*, which certainly is not a food for invalids only; and Scotch broth is a mixture of liquid and solid nutriment, which forms an important part in the midday meal of the majority of families in the "land o' cakes."

Sugar

will have its revenge on the Government which has resolved to relax it. That the Chancellor of the Exchequer had very little acquaintance with the extent of its use has been made evident by his replies to Mr. Kearley and others. In his Budget speech he "showed off" in regard to the

polariscope, and frightened M.P.'s for the moment. Now he and his satellites have to provide means for testing every sweet thing that comes into the Kingdom. Very learned assessors, armed not only with the polariscope, but with a variety of other scientific apparatus, will have to be stationed at every port in the Kingdom to ascertain how much added sugar is contained in all sorts of preserves, in condensed milk, in medicinal syrups, in sugar-coated pills, and the like. The sweet simplicity of charging duty on everything containing sugar as if it had been all sugar would have suited the Customs, no doubt, but it was soon seen that that plan was a little too stiff. "The distinction between added sugar and that which is natural to the article will be determined by chemical analysis" says Sir Michael with that airy confidence in the omniscience of analysts which characterises the unscientific Philistine. Similar scientific investigation of all exported articles containing sugar will be necessary for drawback allowances. Our sugar-chemists are likely to sweat the revenue half-penny rather considerably.

It is not Certain

that the Customs officers are legally entitled in any case to charge the sugar-duty on the full weight of an imported article containing sugar, as they are now doing provisionally. The section of the Customs Tariff Act under which they are proceeding says: "Goods composed of a part or ingredient thereof of any article liable to duty shall be chargeable with the full duty payable on such article." It takes a law officer of the Crown with 30,000*l.* a year to read into that sentence the meaning which the Government extract from it.

Twenty Days' Imprisonment

in default of payment of the fine is now the regular Scotch sentence in Pharmacy Act cases. If there is a Scotch Dobbs about, he will hire someone to refuse to pay the fine and suffer the alternative. I would not give much for the Pharmacy Act in Scotland after that if the victim or his advocate knows how to make the most of that twenty days in durance vile. The attainment of the power to imprison offenders was, no doubt, a legal triumph for the Pharmaceutical Society, but it will cost them dear yet if they take advantage of it. "With eager feeding food doth choke the feeder," said Shakespeare; and I note that last week the Society's counsel in Scotland said "he had resolved to desert this *diet simpliciter*, and put in a minute to that effect." I am not quite sure what he meant, but as he paid two guineas for the privilege of deserting the *diet simpliciter* it looks as if, to keep up the metaphor, "he had bitten off more than he could chew."

Another Chapel

gone into the drug-trade! The statement that Messrs. Randall & Son have converted an old Southampton conventicle into an establishment for brewing methylated spirit reminds me of several other noted eloquence-mills which have fallen on like fates in the autumn of their days. I recall at this moment the famous meeting-house in Cross Street, Hatton Garden, where seventy or eighty years ago Edward Irving entranced the town with his mystic fancies clothed in weird language of thrilling power. This is now the spacious factory where Messrs. Hopkin & Williams produce pyrogallic acid and a thousand other chemical compounds. On the South of the Thames Messrs. Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks have fixed their wet and dry counters in the building where young Spurgeon made his marvellous voice famous when he first came to London in the fifties. Chemistry and pharmacy are expounded by Mr. Wills and his associates to aspirants for the Bloomsbury certificate in another old chapel in Trinity Square, Borough, which has been comfortably fitted up for the purpose by the Westminster College. I think there are other instances of a similar process of evolution from dogma to drugs, but I do not recollect them at the moment. In none of the instances mentioned need the old walls be ashamed of their new uses. *Laborare est orare* was the maxim of the old monks, and their record is only glorious in proportion as they obeyed it.

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Editorial Comments.

For the May Meeting.

THE Pharmaceutical Council's annual report can scarcely be termed an interesting document; in fact, it is so extremely like a score or two of annual reports which have preceded it, that one might be tempted without reference to them to conclude that the document is kept in type from year to year and titivated afresh for presentation to the members. This is not at all a satisfactory state of things for a body which has the privilege of handling over 20,000l. a year and transacting important statutory duties such as no other calling of shopkeepers is charged with. It may be well to glance at a few of the items of the income and expenditure as shown by the revenue account of the Society. Of the total receipts it will be observed that more than half—viz., 12,199l. 14s.—was obtained from examination and registration fees, and only 6,378l. 15s. from the members and student-associates of the Society. Perhaps the income from examination and registration fees may never again reach the high total of 1900, but it would be unwise to be too confident upon that point, for experience of the past dozen years shows a steady increase in entries for the Qualifying examination. The abolition of the Preliminary examination, although wiping out a certain amount for examination-fees, will still yield

the Society a revenue in fees of about 1,200*l.* a year, and there will be practically no expenditure on that account. In 1839 examination and registration yielded the Society an apparent profit of 6,732*l.*, while in 1900 the balance to the good was 8,104*l.*—a sum much in excess of the annual receipts from the supporters of the Society. We claim this large balance, or the greater part of it, as a contribution by the retail drug-trade to the funds of the Society, and it is therefore not inappropriate to ask what the Society has done for it. That must be answered by the Council report, and we do not think the most ardent supporter of the Council will say that there is anything in it expressive of gratitude for favours received.

We may take the report paragraph by paragraph and see what it tells and what it does not, premising that the object of an annual report is to present to the members a concise record of the chief accomplishments and events of the year. The paragraph on examinations is so carelessly drafted that one cannot without calculation get at the numbers of Minor and Major candidates who passed these examinations, and a remark of "the Government visitor" (there are two) regarding the failures is appended, so that it is applicable to both examinations. This is the department of the Society's work which, along with legal procedure, is essentially public work, and it cannot be hypercritical to say that a full annual statement in respect to it should be submitted on the authority of the Council, even although it should repeat some of the facts which the Registrar voluntarily submits to the Council every February. The Council could give the members much interesting information with comparatively little trouble, such as the frequency with which individuals have presented themselves for examination, and especially the percentage of candidates who qualify on the first attempt: it would be interesting to know whether it is higher or lower than the average percentage. The President and Vice-President are *ex officio* members of the Boards for the purpose chiefly of providing a connecting-link between the examiners and councillors. In that capacity they must learn much in the course of the year in respect to examination procedure which is of interest to the body corporate; and the fact that there are two Boards, working hundreds of miles apart, should provide room for remark as to the harmony or otherwise existing between these independent bodies.

The condition of the registers, and the work done during the year to maintain their accuracy, should also be mentioned in connection with the examinations. The subject is the corollary to it, and together they are the primary set-off to the 12 19*l.* 14*s.* paid to the Society for looking after the business. It is curious to note that the libraries and museums get almost as much space in the report, and half of the space is an inconclusive statement as to the experimental opening of the Society's premises one evening a week. Why does the Council not tell the results of the experiment? There are available statistics. The school cost the Society about 1,200*l.* last year, but we are not told in the report how many students were "efficiently taught" in it, and that is a needful factor for judging as to whether it is necessary or not for the Society to support an educational establishment now that so many facilities for thorough education are provided throughout the country. Perhaps the money might more usefully be devoted to subsidising pharmacy-departments in University colleges throughout the country, but without adequate statistics how can we tell? The research paragraph of the report is rather good, in spite of the fact that the cocaine paper referred to as "ready for publication" was communicated to the Chemical Society a fortnight since. The institution of the 100*l.* Butt scholarship

is the pleasing feature of the paragraph. Might we suggest in regard to the evening meetings that no distinction in reference should be made between the two capitals? The titles of London papers are given, but not those of Edinburgh papers, which were more numerous.

The Benevolent Fund paragraph sadly lacks details in respect to this splendid beneficence. It should give the number of annuitants and the number of persons relieved by grants. Last year the Council succeeded in catching an orphan of a member and subscriber to the Benevolent Fund, who is now enjoying the advantages of Mr. T. Hyde Hills's bequest. The increasing unused balances of this fund show that the benefits might advantageously be extended to the orphans of registered chemists and druggists. Mr. Hills's restriction appears not to have been justified by events.

In dealing with parliamentary matters the Council has scope for expansion, with the result that we get a paragraph regarding the withdrawal of Clause 2 of the Companies Bill, which leaves the impression that the local officers of the Society scoured the withdrawal, while in dealing with the draft Pharmacy Bill the fact is not mentioned that "general approval of the measure" was expressed throughout Great Britain before the Society's solicitors in London and Edinburgh elaborated it. Nevertheless, we welcome this record of achievement as the first earnest effort of the Council to cope with the company difficulty. The legal paragraph is another inadequate record. It contains no reference to the important action instituted by the Council in the west of London, and which resulted in an unexpected decision regarding the legality of acquired or assumed trade-names by registered sellers of poisons. The decision was of the highest importance as affecting the interests of a large number of chemists and druggists, and we hope that, although discussion of the subject has been buried at the Council meetings, some information will be extracted from the Council at the annual meeting. A second legal case ignored in the report is the action taken by Mr. Strachan against the Council's interpretation of the by-law dealing with candidates prevented by illness from continuing their examination. On that matter the Council was defeated in the Scotch High Court, and received some valuable advice from the Judge. Why is this ignored? Perhaps the paragraph intimating the withdrawal of the revised by-laws is to stand as sufficient reference to a painful subject. The North British Branch paragraph is the only remaining one of the report that need be mentioned, and it suffices, but no more, to recall that there is such a thing.

We are strongly tempted to conclude, on a survey of the report, that the Council scarcely knows its own business. As the head of the largest pharmaceutical organisation of the Anglo-Saxon race it has magnificent opportunities and as great responsibilities. Both are in relation to pharmacy in Great Britain, and not merely to the influential section constituting the membership of the Society. If the annual report may be taken as an account of its stewardship we submit that there is sufficient in it to palliate the hackneyed question "What has the Society done for us?"

Trade-marks Registration.

MR. FLETCHER MOULTON'S Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to trade-marks has now been printed, and Mr. Moulton is supported in introducing it by Mr. Alban Gibbs, Mr. Butcher, Mr. Kimber, Mr. Kearley, Mr. McKenna, and Lord Henry Bentinck. It repeals the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Acts of 1833, 1835, and 1838, in so far as they relate to trade-marks (Sheffield marks excepted), and comprises fifty-one clauses and two schedules. Amongst

the important novel provisions, some refer to procedure, such as the need for applicants abroad furnishing an address for service in the United Kingdom, and the same for persons abroad who may desire to oppose an application for a trade-mark. In connection with appeals from the Comptroller's refusal to register a mark, provision is made for the appointment of commercial assessors, one to be nominated by the Board of Trade and one by the applicant, in order to assist the Board in deciding an appeal. This is a useful provision, which will prove valuable to traders. More important novelties are included in the definitions of the essential particulars of a trade-mark. We contrast the particulars which are at present regulated with those that the Bill proposes:—

EXISTING PARTICULARS.

A registrable mark must consist of

(a) Name of an individual or firm printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner.

(b) The written signature of the individual or firm applying.

(c) A distinctive device, mark, brand, heading, label, or ticket.

(d) An invented word or invented words.

(e) A word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

PROPOSED PARTICULARS.

A registrable mark must consist of

(a) A name of a person, firm, or company, or his or their trading-name or style, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular and distinctive manner.

(b) A written signature or copy of a written signature of the individual, being either his own name or that under which he *bona fide* carries on his business or businesses, or of a firm or company, being the *bona fide* trading title of the firm or company in which they carry on their business or businesses, applying for a registration thereof as a trade-mark.

(c) A distinctive (*i.e.*, capable of distinguishing the goods or merchandise of the applicant) device, mark, brand, heading, label, or ticket.

(d) A word or words not to be found in any standard dictionary of spoken languages.

(e) Any other word or words having no obvious reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

(f) Any device, mark, brand, heading, label, word, words, letters, or figures, to which the applicant has been and is exclusively entitled, and which shall be and are capable of distinguishing the goods or merchandise of the applicant.

It will be seen that Clause *d* is the existing one in a new form, and it is apparently intended to reduce the difficulty of getting fancy words registered as trade-marks. It is practically certain to open the way to much abuse and injustice. Although there always has been difficulty as regards invented words on the border-line, that difficulty has chiefly arisen through reference to dictionaries, and this has probably suggested the modification formulated by Mr. Moulton; but it is obvious that the dropping out of a letter or slight alteration of the spelling will suffice to bring a word into the category "not found in a standard dictionary of a spoken language."

What is particularly wanted under the existing essential particular is the exclusion of mere travesties of spelling; that is, strict interpretation of what a word is—*viz.*, an articulate sound uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas. Yet under the old rules mere travesties of words, such as "Koffkur," were registered. The proposal now made does not eliminate this obvious weakness, but rather extends protection to pseudo-ingenuity by making it possible to register even the simplest

words by dropping out or altering a letter or two, so that they the changed words are not the same as in any standard dictionary of spoken languages. What is a spoken language? We daresay a good deal of evidence could be brought to prove that in the general acceptance of the term Latin and Greek are not spoken languages, yet the words that compose them are more familiar to people of the United Kingdom than, say, Hindustani. On the whole, the alteration of the terms of *d* paragraph is rather against the interests of trade than in their favour. The only substantial alteration proposed in respect to geographical names is that "a geographical name shall not be excluded from registration if its general and popular meaning is totally distinct from its geographical meaning, but registration thereof shall not affect the right of any person using the word in its geographical signification." This provision would make it possible for a person who has popularised a cosmetic cream under the name "Etruria" to have that word registered, but the terms of the clause would not permit the word to be registered if the article were a novelty, and the maker merely desired to appropriate the word, for it could not then be said that the "general and popular meaning" of "Etruria" was the particular cosmetic cream. The provision appears to be intended to meet objections hitherto brought against such words as "Bannock," the name of a small stream in Scotland, therefore geographical, but which is also and more commonly applied to a cake, so that the general and popular meaning is distinct from the other meaning. There is a further provision that "a word shall not be excluded from registration by reason only that it is the surname, if the general and popular meaning of such word is associated with some meaning or object distinct from the name of a person." Under the existing rules Mr. Truefitt, who is a maker of wigs as well as toilet-preparations, might not be able to register the word "Truefitt" for wigs, because it might be considered to refer to the quality of the goods. This hardship, if it be so, would be met by the suggested reservation. An important new provision is made in regard to the use of trade-marks, power being asked to strike off the register a mark which the registered owner has not used publicly for two years from the date of registration. This provision is intended to apply to cases where a person registers a mark in various classes with no intent of using the same. It is frequently the case that individuals register trade-marks for the purpose of ultimately selling the same and keeping *bona fide* applicants from registering their marks. Sometimes, also, individuals who happen to get a good trade-mark register it in all the classes of goods comprehended by the Trade-marks Register, although their actual use of the mark may be confined to three or four of the classes. It does not appear from Clause 17 that this multiplicity of registration with a minimum of use will be interfered with, and as the whole tenour of the Bill is to give a person the right to a mark in respect only to the goods or classes of goods for which it is registered, it follows under Clause 17 that a mark commonly used for a medicine, but also registered, though not used, for corsets, may be struck off the latter class and appropriated by a corset-maker. Clause 18 provides that the registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade-mark shall be *prima facie* evidence of his right to the exclusive use of the trade-mark, and shall, after the expiration of five years from the date of the registration, be conclusive evidence of his right to the exclusive use of the trade-mark, subject to the provisions of the Act.

The other provisions of the Bill are chiefly for the purpose of making the transmission and assignment of registered

marks easier of execution, and for making the business of registration practically independent of patent-registration, it being proposed to create a new trade-marks registry, with independent staff of expert officers. The Bill is an amending as well as a consolidating one—a dual purpose which is generally deprecated by Parliament. There is little hope of it passing this Session.

MR. GIFFORD AND THE PHARMACY BILL.

We find that we have done an injustice to Mr. R. Lord Gifford in attributing to him the statement that "the Draft Pharmacy Bill is admirable." What he wrote in the letter printed in our issue of April 20 was: "Much of the Bill is admirable and has my hearty support." In this connection the following paragraph from the *Blackburn Weekly Telegraph* is rather interesting:—

I hear that Mr. Joseph Hindle has resigned the secretaryship of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association owing to disagreement with the committee on the question of the new Pharmacy Bill. Mr. Hindle supports the Bill; but the committee are opposed to any such half measures. They damn the Bill entirely and heartily. Indeed Blackburn has won quite a reputation in the world of chemists by its enthusiasm for root-and-branch reform. Its name is "Thorough."

It will be remembered that Mr. Hindle succeeded Mr. Gifford in the secretaryship, and it is rather startling to contrast Mr. Gifford's hearty support of much in the Bill, with the committee's "damn the Bill entirely," especially as it has been generally understood that if "Mr. Gifford" and "the committee" are not synonymous terms, his power on it is so great that the views usually expressed by the committee are Mr. Gifford's.

Barnsley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on April 25 at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley. The attendance was moderate, and Mr. A. R. Tomlin presided. After some discussion as to whom the Association should support at the election of pharmaceutical councillors, it was decided in favour of Mr. S. N. Pickard, along with the whole of the retiring councillors who are seeking re-election. Proof of a circular was submitted, containing a copy of the regulations for the keeping, dispensing, and selling of poisons, and concluding as follows:—

We, the undermentioned members of the "Barnsley and District Chemists' Association," do hereby announce that these regulations for the public safety are faithfully observed in our respective pharmacies, and respectfully ask the public to assist us in carrying out these arrangements by using the special poison-bottles for poisonous preparations only; and also to insist on having all dangerous articles which are not included in the poison schedule (such as spirit of salt, oil of vitriol, &c.) in poison-bottles only.

W. A. Bellamy, Barnsley
H. B. Billington, Barnsley
J. B. Ellisson, Hoyland Common
J. B. Ellisson, Stairfoot
A. H. Holden, Barnsley
O. H. Hollingworth, Wath-on-Dearne
F. Johnson, Barnsley
J. T. Lambert, Wombwell
A. W. Lewis, Wombwell

J. E. Matthew, Hoyland
C. McGibbon, Wath-on-Dearne
Moorhouse & Horne, Barnsley
J. P. Norwood, Wath-on-Dearne
A. Oglesby, Barnsley
G. A. Pickering, Royston
W. Rigby, Barnsley
A. R. Tomlin, Barnsley
J. Willey, Hoyland
J. Wood, Barnsley

It was decided to get 50,000 copies of the circular, and to distribute them amongst the members at cost-price.

CONSIDERATE EXAMINERS.—At the Preliminary examination of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, held at the beginning of the year, one of the candidates failed to pass, being eight points short in Latin. He applied to the Board to have his case reconsidered as the celebrations in connection with the Commonwealth going on in the street had exercised a disturbing influence on the candidate. Under the circumstances it was decided to grant the application and issue the certificate.

Society of Chemical Industry.

WE understand that the Council of the Society of Chemical Industry have nominated Mr. Ivan Levinstein, of Manchester, the well-known manufacturer of synthetic dyes and colours, as President, in succession to Mr. J. W. Swan, F.R.S. This is a well-deserved compliment to one who has been an active member since the foundation of the Society, twenty-one years ago. He made an excellent Chairman of his local Section, and has taken deep interest in the organisation of the Manchester Technical School on the continental lines, modified to suit English habits. His labours for the improvement of the patent laws, particularly the enforcement of the compulsory working of foreign patents taken here, have been self-sacrificing and onerous. Dr. Messel (London), Mr. J. M. Paton (Nottingham), and Mr. Robert Irvine, of the Scottish Section, have been nominated Vice-Presidents. There will be four vacancies among the ordinary members of Council to be filled by nominations from members, and in case of that number being exceeded a ballot will be taken at the annual general meeting in Glasgow on July 24. The Council has ordered a reprint of the matter appearing in the columns of the *Journal* on "Arsenic-testing," which will be on sale this month, and will be well worth the shilling proposed to be charged.

THE annual dinner of the Newcastle Section was held in the County Hotel on Friday evening, April 26, Mr. N. H. Martin, F.L.S., F.C.S., Chairman of the Section, presiding.

The attendance was much larger than usual, owing, doubtless, to the fact that the Hon. President of the Section (Mr. J. Wilson Swan, F.R.S.) was the guest of the evening. The Chairman was supported by Professors P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc., and Louis, of the Durham University College of Science; and the vice-chair was occupied by Professor F. C. Garrett, M.Sc. (Hon. Secretary). We noticed that pharmacy was well represented in the gathering. Besides the Chairman, there were present Mr. F. R. Dudderidge, F.C.S. (Principal of the North of England School of Pharmacy), Mr. G. F. Merson, F.C.S. (Wilkinson & Simpson, Limited), Mr. C. E. Stuart, B.Sc. (of Brady & Martin's), and Dr. Martin, Mr. J. B. Payne and Mr. Payne, jun., F.C.S. (of Mawson & Swan's).

Dinner over and the loyal toasts honoured, business was apologetically introduced by the Chairman. The list of office-bearers for the ensuing year was read and approved. Mr. W. L. Rennoldson, taking Mr. Martin's place as Chairman of the Section. The Chairman, in giving the toast of "Our Guest," referred to Mr. Swan's early connection with retail pharmacy, and remarked that the training of the pharmacist was eminently fitted to pave the way for the patience and care necessary for the scientist and inventor, and instanced several of the more important achievements of their guest.

Mr. Swan, in replying, feelingly remarked the absence of many of his old contemporaries, chief of whom was Mr. Barnard S. Proctor, who, he was glad to learn, was in good health still. He felt very much the changes which had taken place on Tyneside in the last twenty years, and regretted that the alkali industry had almost vanished. He considered that now more than ever the need of scientific training and knowledge was absolutely essential in manufacturing industries of all kinds—alkali, steelmaking, brewing, &c.

"The Durham College of Science" was replied to by Professor Louis, who deprecated strongly the idea of the teaching of applied science (so-called). He advocated sound teaching of the pure science, when application to any special industry became a logical sequence. Proceedings were agreeably varied by music at intervals throughout the evening.

YET ANOTHER FIRE.—An explosion of chemicals on one of the floors of the warehouses of Messrs. Gilpin, Langdon & Co., wholesale druggists, Baltimore, occurred on April 8. The result was a fire which enveloped the whole building, and did damage estimated at about \$100,000.

Legal Reports.

Pharmacy Acts.

SECTION XII., 1852.

At the Bloomsbury County Court on Thursday, April 25, Max Schliephak (Limited), chemists, 44 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W., were summoned before Judge Bacon by the Pharmaceutical Society for a breach of the 12th section of the Pharmacy Act of 1852. Mr. Vaughan Williams, barrister, appeared for the Society, and the defendant company were represented by Mr. Kirby, solicitor.

Mr. Vaughan Williams, in opening the case, explained that the 12th section, among other things, prohibited unauthorised persons calling themselves members of the Pharmaceutical Society. The defendants at 44 Charlotte Street had sold to an agent of the Pharmaceutical Society various articles, and on the labels was the name of "Titely, member of the Pharmaceutical Society," while the same appeared written upon the front of the premises. Titely had been a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, but was deceased, and defendants had bought the business, and were continuing to use Mr. Titely's labels. They seemed to be under the impression that they were entitled to do so, as they had written to the Society to say that Mr. Titely had assured them that he had paid all the necessary fees last April, and that as they intended to apply for membership at the close of the period they did not see how they could be acting illegally. In this they were under a misconception, as limited companies could not pass the necessary examinations or become members of the Society.

Mr. George Henry Steer deposed that the name over the shop was "Titely & Co., Chemists."

Judge Bacon: It is up there now, is it not? I noticed it as I passed a few days ago—in fact, I saw the name on a lamp the day before yesterday.

Witness corroborated Mr. Williams's statement.

Mr. Harry Moon, clerk to the Pharmaceutical Society, proved that at the present time the register of the Society does not contain the name Titely or Max Schliephak.

Mr. Kirby: I take it that no joint-stock company can be registered.

Judge Bacon: Mr. Williams, do you rely upon the receipt? If they sell the bottles to you in Titely's name, having purchased his stock, there is no infringement of the Act. The only way in which they can come under the section is by the receipt, on which they describe themselves as "dispensing chemists."

Mr. Vaughan Williams: They sell, your Honour, under the name of a man who is dead, and they add "members of the Pharmaceutical Society."

Judge Bacon: The provisions of the Act are "it shall not be lawful for any person not being duly registered to assume or use the title of pharmaceutical chemist, or to assume, use, or exhibit a sign implying he is registered under the Act." I do not think that selling under Titely's name, who was a duly registered chemist, can be an infringement of the Act. I should say that if they are liable at all it is under the receipt, on which they describe themselves as dispensing chemists.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: They sell an article on the label of which are the words "Member of the Pharmaceutical Society."

Judge Bacon: Yes, but they say it is Titely. It is quite the reverse—they say Titely is the member, not that they are; that is not assuming or using the title of "pharmaceutical chemists."

Mr. Vaughan Williams: I submit they are using the title. Perfectly true, they use another name as well—the name under which they trade—and if it is not an assumption of the name it is a use of the name.

Judge Bacon: They say this is Mr. Titely's confection, and he was a pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: Your honour, if they said "was" it might be a different matter.

Judge Bacon: This label does not say Max Schliephak is a pharmaceutical chemist. The receipt is a different thing—which do you rely upon?

Mr. Vaughan Williams: I submit I ought to be entitled

to succeed upon the label, and certainly, in the second place, on the receipt.

Judge Bacon: You must read the whole label. The label says: "This is the camphorated oil of Titely, who was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society."

Mr. Vaughan Williams: Your Honour, it does not say who "was."

Judge Bacon: Well, how do you know this was not part of the old stock that the defendant company has taken over from Titely. You give me no evidence that they put the label on, and even if they had I do not know that that would have been assuming the title. To assume a title means to adopt it to oneself.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: It is a case of use rather than of assumption. It is clearly deception on the public. A person buying that bottle would think he had bought something from a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and had got something which was guaranteed. There may be difficulties in my way with regard to the word "assume," but with regard to the word "use" I submit there is no difficulty at all. They have still got the name up outside the shop, and everybody would infer that the business was still being carried on by a member of the Pharmaceutical Society. I submit it is a clear breach of the section with regard to the word "use."

Judge Bacon: There may be hundreds of things people sell—proprietary medicines, which are made up by members of the Pharmaceutical Society—if they had sold any of these would you say that was using the title? Say Collis Browne's chlorodyne.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: Well, no, your Honour; I do not think I could put the case as high as that. If those were the only facts the only suggestion conveyed would be that Collis Browne was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, not the vendor. In this case, however, the membership ceased directly Mr. Titely died.

Judge Bacon: Yes; but they have his goods in stock, and they sell them, because they give you the receipt in the name of Max Schliephak.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: Permit me to recall Mr. Steer. I think the bottles were made up in his presence.

Mr. Steer deposed that he saw the bottles made up and labelled.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: I submit every element is present, your Honour, taking the outside of the shop.

Judge Bacon: Is there any indication outside the shop that Titely was a member of the Society?

Mr. Steer: Only "Titely & Co., Chemists."

Judge Bacon: I assume it was old stock adapted to the wants of the neighbourhood.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: I should like to point out that there is no intrinsic value in the labels, the "paper" value being nothing. Where their value comes in is in the fact that they imply membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, and that is the true reason why they are continuing to use them. The defendant company is a large company, with a large number of branches, and a head office in the North of London, and it is clear from the letter they wrote that they are intending to go on, because they seem to think by paying the fees of the late Mr. Titely they propose to get themselves registered, evidently thinking the whole matter was merely a question of paying a small fee. I submit there has been a clear use of the words "member of the Pharmaceutical Society."

Mr. Kirby, for the defence, contended that the defendants had not brought themselves within the terms of the summons on which they were charged. The bottles bore the company's label. If this had not been so, there might have been the implication of using the title; but this was expressly negatived by the statement on the other label that it was Titely who was the member of the Society. The words "member of the Pharmaceutical Society" were not connected in any way with the name of Max Schliephak & Co., but entirely with that of Titely. He also submitted that a limited company did not come under the section of the Act at all, and quoted the Pharmaceutical Society v. London and Westminster Supply Association decision by the House of Lords to the effect that the word "person" in the Act could not be extended to include a body corporate.

Judge Bacon: In this case the Pharmaceutical Society sues the defendants, a limited company, and seeks to make

them liable to a penalty under Section 12 of the Act of 1852. The facts are absolutely simple. Somebody is sent from the Society to discover people breaking the law. The man goes into the shop and asks for something he does not want, and buys these four bottles. Labels are put upon them, showing that they purport to contain paregoric, camphorated oil, camphorated spirit, &c., and upon them are put labels which say "Titley, Chemist, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society"; and this is the offence for which the Society has brought the defendant company here. What are the words of the section? "If any person, not being duly registered, shall assume or use the title of pharmaceutical chemist or pharmacist—assume, use, or exhibit any sign implying he is a person registered under the Act—every such person shall be liable to a penalty of 5*l.*" This is a very plain statute, and these are always construed strictly. How can it be said, under the facts detailed, that this German company has assumed, used, or exhibited any name, title, or sign implying it is personally a pharmaceutical chemist? They use an old label which says Mr. Titley is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society; they do not say they are. On the whole, I must arrive at the conclusion that there has been no infringement of the Act, without deciding whether a company can be sued under the Act, for I think the ruling of the House of Lords would apply. I decide upon the ground that what has been done has not been using, assuming, or exhibiting, a title implying that the vendors are pharmaceutical chemists.

DOCTORS' ASSISTANTS.

At Glasgow Sheriff Court on April 25, before Sheriff Boyd, John Leckie, assistant in the shop of Dr. A. M. Mason, 597 Springburn Road, pleaded guilty to selling a liquid preparation of carbolic acid and its homologues, and a quantity of laudanum, he not being a duly registered chemist and druggist. On behalf of the accused it was urged that he had been prevented from taking the Final examination by the extra work thrown upon him in connection with the small-pox epidemic. The Sheriff said it was important that the branch of the medical profession that dealt in drugs should clearly understand that offences under the Pharmacy Act could not only be punished by fine, but, in default of payment, might be punished by imprisonment, and he thought it was in the interest of the public that an offence of the serious nature of those before him should be dealt with in the way of substantial penalties. Accordingly he fined the accused 6*l.*, and 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* of expenses; failing payment, three days' imprisonment.

James Boyd, assistant in the employment of Dr. S. P. Clark, 324 Rutherglen Road, pleaded guilty to having sold a quantity of red precipitate forming an ingredient in an ointment. Mr. T. B. Morison, who prosecuted, said not only had the poison been dispensed by an unqualified assistant, but the whole regulations in the public interest for labelling this poison had been ignored, there being no poison-label on the box. The Sheriff said there was an element of aggravation in this case that made it a doubly serious offence, and the fine would be 4*l.*, and 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* expenses, or three days' imprisonment.

At Dumbarton Sheriff Court on April 29, before Sheriff Gebbie, Annie Drysdale, assistant in Dr. W. A. McLachlan's dispensary in Bridge Street, Dumbarton, was charged, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society, with having sold twopennyworth of ointment containing red precipitate, she not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist. Defender pleaded not guilty. Evidence was given to the effect that Joseph Tait and Alexander Forsyth, assistants to Mr. J. Ruthersford Hill, went to Dr. McLachlan's shop, and Tait was supplied by accused with the ointment, which contained a poison. The defence was that red precipitate was a registered poison, but that the ointment was only a preparation, and could not be held as such. The Sheriff held the accused guilty, and imposed a penalty of 3*l.* 3*s.*, with 2*l.* 2*s.* of expenses, or four days' imprisonment.

Intimation of appeal was given.

John Graham and Robert Matthews, unqualified assistants in Dr. Wilson's shop, were then charged with selling a liquid preparation of carbolic acid and a quantity of red precipitate. They pleaded guilty, and Graham was fined 3*l.* 3*s.*,

with 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* of expenses, and Matthews 2*l.* 2*s.*, with 1*l.* 5*s.* expenses, with the alternative in each case of four days' imprisonment.

Kate Marshall, assistant in Dr. Allan's shop, was also charged with selling a poison, she not being a registered chemist, and having pleaded guilty she was fined 2*l.* 2*s.*, with 1*l.* 5*s.* of expenses, or four days' imprisonment.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CRUSHED LINSEED.

"If corn-chandlers enter into competition with chemists in selling articles used for medicinal purposes, they must sell them according to British Pharmacopœia standard." This was the dictum laid down by Mr. Mead at North London Police Court on Friday, April 26, when deciding a case brought by the Islington Borough Council against F. C. Gibson, corn-dealer, of Essex Road, who had sold crushed linseed deficient in oil to the extent of 11 per cent. Mr. A. M. Bramall prosecuted, and Mr. Beck defended. The deficiency was not denied, but Mr. Beck contended that a corn-chandler was not controlled by the British Pharmacopœia. He did not compound, as defined by the Act, and he sold his crushed linseed for other than medicinal purposes. Mr. Bramall submitted that the defendant resided in a poor and thickly-populated part of the parish, and people no doubt went to his shop for linseed for their poultices thinking perhaps they would get it cheaper than at the chemist's. Mr. Beck: But we sell our linseed chiefly for horses and poultry. Mr. Mead: I do not suppose the defendant asks his customers what they are going to do with it. And I suppose the maximum of oil is as necessary for a poultice on a horse as it is upon a human being. Mr. Beck: The Food and Drugs Act does not mention the food of animals. Mr. Mead asked the defendant if, in the event of one of his own children requiring a poultice, he would have used his linseed; and the reply was "No; I should have sent to the chemist, because I know that the linseed-bags absorb the oil, and this I had had in stock for a couple of months." Dr. Teed (public analyst for Islington, whom the Magistrate congratulated upon his recent appointment in the City) stated that that day he had operated upon two samples, one from a chemist and one from a corn-dealer's, and they both worked out at about 30 per cent. of oil. Mr. Cushing (manager to Messrs. Lewis & Burrows (Limited), Seven Sisters' Road) also gave evidence as to the quality of the crushed linseed which should be supplied for poultices; and Dr. Harris, medical officer for the Borough of Islington, gave similar testimony. They agreed that the deficiency of the oil made the article less valuable as a medicinal agent. For the defence Mr. Beck called employes from the mills where this and other linseed was crushed, with a view of showing that the article deteriorates by being put from bag to bag, and by being kept for any length of time. After lengthy arguments on each side, Mr. Mead said he must find that the crushed linseed was substantially used as a drug either for man or beast, and that the person selling it, whether he be chemist or corn-chandler, must sell it according to British Pharmacopœia strength. Defendant might protect himself by putting up a notice that all articles sold at his establishment as drugs were not guaranteed of B.P. strength. He would have to pay a penalty of 20*s.* No costs. Mr. Beck said he would like to have a case for a higher court. Mr. Mead: On what grounds? Mr. Beck: That the corn-chandler is not a compounder of drugs, and not under the same control as a chemist; and that this linseed sold at a corn-chandler's is used as a food as well as a drug, and more for the former than the latter. Mr. Mead: How do you know, when you do not ask your customers for what purpose they require it? But you may have a case if you wish. Think over it, and apply again.

THE WARRANTY QUESTION.

At the Keighley Borough Court on Monday, April 29 Walter Ecroyd, pharmaceutical chemist, was summoned under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling sal volatile which the analyst certified to contain ingredients in the following proportions:—Ammonium carbonate 2½ oz., strong solution of ammonia 6½ fl. oz., alcohol, water, and oils of nutmeg and

lemon about $7\frac{1}{2}$ pints in about 8 pints. The British Pharmacopœia requires 4 oz. ammonium carbonate and 8 oz. strong solution of ammonia. Aldermen B. S. Brigg and W. Clough and Dr O'Connell were on the Bench, and the West Riding County Council were represented by Mr. H. Lloyd Parry, and Mr. Percy Naylor appeared for the defendant.

After the summons had been served the following letter was received by the inspector from the defendant:—

SIR,—I beg to inform you, with reference to the summons served on me for selling to you deficient spirit of sal volatile, that I shall rely for my defence upon the following facts:—(1) That the sal volatile in question was ordered (quantity, one Winchester quart) personally by me through Messrs. Barnett & Co.'s representative from their price-list. In this list it figures as "spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus, B.P. 1898, made from fine perfume-spirit, not common grain-spirit." (2) That this Winchester is the only sal volatile ever purchased by me from Messrs. Barnett & Co. (3) That from the date of its arrival in my premises (invoice date February 5, 1901) until the day you purchased the 4 oz. it had been kept in a cool, dark place *unopened*. (4) That the 4 oz. you purchased was wholly taken from this Winchester (my only stock of the drug at the time). (5) That this Winchester bears label as follows:—"Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus, B.P. 1898. Synonyms: Aromatic spirit of ammonia, sal volatile. Warranted standard strength, finest quality, and made with fine grain-spirit. Messrs. Barnett & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Birmingham."

Yours faithfully,
WALTER ECROYD.

64 North Street, Keighley, April 16.

Mr. Parry proceeded to read the section of the act—25—which was relied upon by the defendant, and observed that the latter portion of the section was now inoperative in consequence of Section 20 of the 1899 Act, which requires notice of a warranty or invoice, as defence, to be lodged within seven days of the service of the summons.

The Chairman remarked that the invoice had not been put in.

Mr. Naylor said his contention was that what was on the label of the bottle constituted a warranty. He would send for the bottle. (This was produced a few moments later.)

Mr. Parry, continuing, said the onus of proof rested entirely on the defence; and

Inspector Arthur Randerson proved the purchase of 4 oz. of sal volatile on March 16.

Mr. Naylor, in defence, admitted that the analysis was correct, and said he should afterwards prove that the substance had been purchased by his client from Barnett & Co. Mr. Ecroyd would also prove that it would have been cheaper if it had been more fully compounded of the articles it should have been.

The Chairman: It is not material.

Mr. Naylor replied that Messrs. Barnett had wished him to mention this, in fairness to them. They had a right to be represented, having received notice of the warranty; but they were not personally represented. He submitted most strongly that the label on the bottle was a warranty. Upon that, together with the catalogue from which it had been purchased, and which was also referred to in the letter, he contended that there was a sufficient warranty to justify the Bench in dismissing the defendant from the prosecution, and leaving it to those who were liable. If he could prove that the preparation had been kept in a cool, dark place, according to the directions of the Pharmacopœia, and had not been tampered with by his client, and that what Mr. Randerson had purchased was taken from this bottle, it would suffice with the decided cases for the Bench to dismiss this case. He then cited *Laidlaw v. Wilson* (1894, 1 Q.B., 74) (a lard case), and the vinegar case—*Lindsey v. Rook* (*THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, page 517), which latter, he argued, was a label case exactly on all-fours with this.

The defendant then stated in evidence that the inspector was supplied from the $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. Winchester produced which had been purchased from Messrs. Barnett & Co.'s traveller personally, and kept in a dark, cool place. Defendant referred to the price-list before purchasing.

The Chairman observed that no price-list had yet been put in.

Mr. Naylor said this has been a verbal order given from the price-list.

Defendant pointed out that in the price-list the wording was "spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus, B.P. 1898," and he now despatched an officer for the list. The bottle was opened

for the first time to serve Mr. Randerson. Defendant served the notice contained in the letter of the 16th on Mr. Randerson, and a similarly-worded one on Messrs. Barnett, with a copy of the analyst's certificate. This had been his first transaction with the firm in sal volatile. Messrs. Barnett's traveller accepted a verbal order. He called at the shop probably a week or ten days before the date of the invoice—February 5. Defendant had the price-list in the shop before this visit, and retained the same list afterwards. He believed the traveller carried a list with him.

The Chairman: You cannot remember whether you used your own price-list or the one he showed you?—I could not swear that.

Mr. Parry: Was any mention made of a warranty at the time of the order?—I do not think there was.

What was the order?—One Winchester quart in accordance with the price-list. The quantity and the price were settled at the time by the price-list. The sal volatile was received probably two or three days after the invoice.

The Clerk: I suppose the contention of the prosecution is that there was no warranty?

Mr. Naylor: I shall contend that this was a warranty.

Defendant went on to state that he opened the Winchester himself. When the traveller called he did not think a warranty was mentioned; he simply bought in accordance with the price-list—which he now produced, pointing out that the drug was described as "spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus, B.P. 1898, made from fine perfume-spirit, not common tincture-spirit," and was priced at 2s. 9d per lb.

Mr. Parry: Did you read this label?—Naturally I should.

Re-examined: Whether it was the price-list he brought with him, or whether it was the one in the shop, were the words which you have just referred to in that price-list from which it was purchased—he might have had one in his pocket, but you had one in your shop—were those words in?—Yes; they were.

You say this was your first transaction with this firm as regards sal volatile. Did you pay a higher or a lower price than you had been accustomed to pay to other places?—A higher price.

The Chairman: This does not appear to be exactly the price-list issued by this particular firm. It is called a Supplement to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, July 28, 1899.

Mr. Naylor: But the names are on the top.

The Chairman: It would seem to be published by some other agency.

The Defendant: It is a custom with this trade journal to have what they call "insets." They include in a certain issue of their journal copies of the price-lists. Barnett & Co. are not alone in the issuing of price-lists in this way.

Mr. Naylor: But this was obtained from Barnett's?—No.

Is that the one, or can you remember whether that is the one, or whether he had another which was referred to?—I should not like to swear from what list the order was given, but my impression is that it was from the list he carried.

But, in any event, those were the identical words used?—Yes.

The following letter from the firm to defendant was then read:—

April 11, 1901.

MR. W. ECROYD: DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 10th to hand *re* apt. ammon. aromat., which naturally surprises me. This article I make myself always, according to B.P., 1898, page 305, exactly as per particulars at back hereof. We have never had the slightest complaint, and there is nothing to gain by reducing the quantity of ammonia. In fact, such an omission would be a loss to us, as the ammon. carb. and ammonia solution is considerably cheaper than the spirit, and the more we could put in the better it would be for us as regards profit. It is certainly a most unpleasant thing to happen, but had I not made this myself I could not be so certain that it is prepared exactly as the B.P. states. . . .

In further cross-examination the defendant repeated that he received his own price-list through THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Mr. Parry said the question was as to whether this was a warranty or not. He contended that the essential part of a warranty is that it must be part of the contract, and made before or at the time of the purchase. If the warranty were given after the contract to purchase, there was no considera-

tion for it, and it had no effect whatever. Further, a warranty, to be such, must be intended to be a warranty, unless on the face of it it was so expressed. In the present instance there should be evidence adduced that this label was intended for a warranty. It was also contended that the price-list might constitute a warranty, but he hardly thought that that would be accepted. In the first place, there had been no delivery of it. The reading of the section was that he must have purchased the article with a written warranty. A price-list was simply a description of the article with the price, and there was no intention on the part of the manufacturers that their price-list should act as a warranty. It was issued to the world at large. There could be no warranty without a contract. It could not constitute a warranty between the publishers and any person into whose hands it might fall. Mr. Parry cited the case of *Torns v. Von Tromp* (72 L.T. 499), and argued that it could not be said that a price-list received from a third person could be held to be an individual representation from the seller to the buyer. And he contended further that the wording of the description in the price-list would not constitute a warranty. Certainly the letters "B.P." occurred there, but it was simply a description. For an invoice or a label to constitute a warranty there must be the intention. Therefore there should have been some such word as "unadulterated," "pure," or "genuine"——

The Chairman: But is not the whole point that it is not in accordance with the B.P.?

Mr. Parry: But I contend that it does not constitute a warranty.

The Chairman: I should have thought it stronger than the use of the words "pure" or "unadulterated." The proceedings were taken because the article had not been prepared in accordance with the formula of the B.P.; and therefore, if the catalogue said it was so prepared, it would be at any rate an exact description of the article. I do not say for one moment that it would be a warranty, but it would be an exact description.

Mr. Parry assented, and said if the traveller had come for the first time with the price-list, and handed it to the defendant, there would have been a delivery of warranty, if the Bench held the price-list to be a warranty; but in this case it was received from a third person. As regarded the label, he contended that it arrived too late, and that the contract for the purchase was complete before the label was delivered. He went on to cite the case of *Hawkins v. Williams* (59 J.P. 533), and as the case of *Linsey v. Rook* had been named, and was the strongest for the defence in this instance, he read the judgment, and said the facts disclosed in that case were not sufficient for it to constitute a precedent in the present case. A label might in some cases constitute a warranty, but, as he had contended, he thought that in the face of *Hawkins v. Williams* it must be held that the label had been delivered too late; at any rate, the label, although very specious on the face of it, was a counterfeit warranty, and not intended to be a warranty at all.

Mr. Naylor, in reply, contended that the contract was not completed until the bottle was delivered to his client, and then was the time when the warranty needed to begin. He also contended that it did not matter from whom the price-list had been received, if it were referred to at the time of the purchase made upon the faith of the representations in it.

The Bench retired, and, on returning, the Chairman said they had given the case their very careful consideration, and had no doubt as to the facts. The preparation as taken by Mr. Randerson did not comply with the formula of the B.P.; but, in view of the importance of the case and of the issues that it involved, they had decided to adjourn it for a week, in order to give their clerk an opportunity of consulting the authorities and of verifying the various cases that had been alluded to. There would be, of course, no necessity to produce any more evidence at the adjourned sitting; it was a purely legal matter with regard to the question of warranty.

In a second case the same defendant was charged with selling on the same occasion 3 oz. sweet spirit of nitre which on analysis was found to contain only 1.12 per cent. of ethyl nitrite, and 2.70 per cent. of water in excess. Mr.

Naylor pleaded guilty to a merely technical offence on the part of his client. It was possible that the bottle from which this sample had been drawn might have been in stock longer than his client had supposed, having got out of its order of date among the other bottles. This, with so volatile a spirit, would account for the loss of the nitrite; while the using of a measure rinsed in a moment of pressure would account for the very small excess of water. A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

High Court Cases.

CARRIAGE OF OPTICAL GOODS.

MR. JUSTICE BRUCE and a special jury, sitting in the King's Bench Division on April 25, decided an interesting action brought by Messrs. Levi, Jones & Co. (Limited) against the Cheshire Lines Committee. In the course of the carriage by railway last year of twelve cases of goods from Manchester to Liverpool, consisting of opera-glasses and photographic apparatus, two cases were seriously damaged by rain, and the plaintiffs claimed 70*l.* 11*s.* damages. Defendants admitted negligence, but disputed the amount of damage done, and contended that the goods were "trinkets," "glass," and "plated articles" within the meaning of the Carriers' Act (1830) Section 1, and therefore that the value and nature of the articles ought to have been declared by the plaintiffs. After hearing evidence and Counsel, the Judge summed up against the defendants' view, and the Jury found that the goods were not within the meaning of the section, and assessed the damages at 16*l.* 15*s.*

LIME-JUICE PREPARATIONS.

ON Friday, April 27, before Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy, Mr. Sebastian mentioned a motion in this action by which the plaintiffs, who are the proprietors of Rose's lime-juice cordial, sought an injunction to restrain the defendants, Thomas & Evans, manufacturers of fruit-syrups, from passing off their goods in such a manner as to be calculated to lead the public to believe that their goods were those of the plaintiffs. The learned Counsel said that the defendants had filed evidence to show that they had been using what the plaintiffs complained of for some years past, and under these circumstances all he could ask for was no order on the motion except that the costs should be costs in the action. His Lordship agreed to the course suggested.

CALIFORNIAN SYRUP OF FIGS.

IN the Court of Appeal on April 30, before Lords Justices Collins and Stirling, the case of *Whittle v. the Californian Syrup of Figs Company* was heard on the appeal of the plaintiffs from an order of Mr. Justice Day, who had affirmed an order of the Master directing the plaintiffs to give certain particulars in respect of allegations made in the statement of claim and staying the action until those particulars had been given.

Mr. Brooke Little, who appeared in support of the appeal, stated that the action was one brought by the plaintiffs, who were man and wife, against the Syrup of Figs Company, the statement of claim alleging that they had suffered damage by the false and fraudulent representations of the defendants, whereby they were induced to purchase from the defendants' agents in Leeds a bottle of fig-syrup for use as a laxative. The representations were made in an advertisement published in the *Daily Mail*, the advertisement saying that syrup of figs moved as nature moved. Plaintiffs bought a bottle of the syrup, and the female plaintiff took a dose of it. They now alleged that the syrup contained little juice of figs, but contained a large amount of purgatives, by reason of which the female plaintiff became ill, and remained ill for many weeks. The plaintiffs under these circumstances had been ordered to give particulars of the irritant purgative said to be contained in the syrup, and until they could do so the action was stayed. The plaintiffs' case was that they did not know what it was that was poisonous in the syrup, and all that they did know was that the lady took some doses of the concoction and was violently ill—indeed, she was almost at death's door. They had suggested in the correspondence which had passed between the parties that it was the presence of podophyllin in the syrup which caused the illness. The defendants' suggestion was that as the

plaintiffs had said it was podophyllin they should be made to say whether they intended to set that up at the trial or not. He submitted that that was not a fair ground for making the order. It was merely a suggestion derived from the symptoms exhibited by the female plaintiff, and it was impossible for the plaintiffs to comply with the order to name the specific drug.

Mr. McCall, K.C., who with Mr. Willes Chitty represented the defendants, submitted that the order of the learned Judge was right. The syrup was purchased in February, and on August 18, for the first time, the defendants were made aware that the female plaintiff had suffered and that her illness was attributed to podophyllin. If that was the plaintiffs' case the defendants were perfectly prepared to meet it at the trial.

Lord Justice Collins: At present your order shuts the plaintiffs out altogether.

Mr. McCall: Yes; because it is specifically said that the bottle, which was destroyed and which cannot, therefore, be analysed, contained a large quantity of an irritant purgative, which it is said is podophyllin. If his learned friend would say now what the irritant purgative was, or would say that he did not intend at the trial to rely upon any specific irritant purgative or a class of irritant purgatives, then the defendants would be satisfied in going to trial. He would give them still further liberty. If, say, a month before the trial, the plaintiffs gave the defendants notice that they were going to rely upon a particular irritant purgative, which they then named, he had no objection to their setting it up at the trial.

Lord Justice Collins thought that a very fair offer.

After some consultation between the parties it was agreed that the appeal should be allowed, the plaintiffs undertaking not to set up at the trial questions of any specific irritant purgative contained in the Californian syrup of figs without giving the defendants notice one month before trial.

Their Lordships directed that the costs should be costs in the action.

THE "LAYORA" MARK.

LORD PEARSON has given judgment in the action for interdict and 500*l.* damages by Richard Jones, 22 Comely Bank Avenue, Edinburgh, against the Royal Hotel Company, Edinburgh, carrying on business as hair and toilet specialists at 57 Princes Street, Edinburgh. The object of the action was to have the defenders interdicted from infringing the pursuer's trade-mark of "Layora," said to have been duly registered for perfumery preparations for the teeth and hair, and for soap. In July, 1898, the pursuer was employed by the defenders as manager, and continued such until August last. The defenders stated that the pursuer, while in their service, used the name "Layora" in connection with a number of toilet articles, but he never mentioned that he had registered the names until after his dismissal. They said they at once discontinued the use of the name, and they denied that the pursuer had suffered damage. His Lordship assoiled the defenders from the conclusions for damages, *quoad ultra* dismissed the action, and found no expenses due.

County Court Cases.

DISPUTING WITH DAISY.

AT Durham County Court on April 22, Daisy (Limited), Leeds, applied for a judgment-summons against R. J. Coxon, Chester-le-Street. A commercial traveller in the employ of the plaintiff company stated that he sold some powders to Mr. Coxon, who traded as a chemist at Chester-le-Street as Robinson & Co. Defendant stated that judgment had been obtained against him, but it was Robinson & Co. who owed the money. He denied that he was Robinson & Co. The Judge inquired whether judgment had been given against the defendant in his absence, and Mr. Coxon replied in the affirmative. The Judge then told him that if he wanted the order set aside he must make proper representations to the Court in the usual way.

FLY-PAPERS.

AT Huddersfield County Court on April 26, Messrs. Barraclough & Co., wholesale druggists, Leeds, sued Messrs. A. G. Thompson & Co., Queen Street, Huddersfield, for 1*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*,

balance of account for fly-papers supplied. The debt was admitted, but the defendants counterclaimed 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for damages through the goods, which were ordered in May, not being delivered until July. The balance of 7*d.* was paid into court. After evidence had been taken it was ultimately arranged that there should be a verdict for the plaintiffs for 1*l.* 10*s.*, and costs, and for the plaintiffs also on the counterclaim.

WINES AND SUNDRIES.

IN the Westminster County Court on April 23, the case of Holloway's Wine Company *v.* Monier was disposed of. This was an action by the plaintiff company to recover payment of an account in respect of wine supplied to the defendant. Mr. Gee said he was one of the managing directors of the plaintiff firm at the time the order was given, and received it from the defendant, whose name was Cherot. The defendant appeared in person, and did not deny having had the goods, but contended that he had paid the account to Mr. Edwards, who was a co-director of the firm. Mr. Edwards was called, and deposed that in August, 1900, he was a co-director of the plaintiff firm, and took the order in question. The goods were supplied, and in due course the defendant paid him the account in cash, but he retained it in part payment of moneys due to him from the firm. His Honour (Judge Lumley Smith, K.C.) said the evidence was two to one against the plaintiff, and gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

AT the same Court on April 30, in the case of Ballard *v.* Gay, the plaintiff, a wholesale dealer in druggists' sundries, obtained judgment for the committal of the defendant, a chemist, until recently carrying on business at Woolwich, for non-payment of a judgment-debt in respect of goods supplied. Payment in a month, or committal for twelve days in default.

A SIMILAR CASE was that of Rosenberg *v.* Coope. The plaintiff, a photographic-goods dealer, sought for the committal of the defendant, a chemist, carrying on business in the North of England, for non-payment of a judgment-debt in respect of goods supplied. The debtor wrote offering 15*s.* a month, and his Honour made an order accordingly, subject to committal for twelve days in default.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re HANNAH BROAD (widow), trading as a Chemist and Druggist at 36 Coleridge Road, Crouch End, and formerly of Hornsey Rise Gardens, N.

THIS debtor has lodged her petition at the London Bankruptcy Court, and the usual receiving order, together with an order of adjudication, has been made against her estate. No particulars transpired regarding assets or liabilities.

Re W. F. HACKNEY, South Street, Earlsfield, Wholesale and Retail Chemist.

THE sitting for the adjourned public examination of this bankrupt was fixed to be held at the Wandsworth Bankruptcy Court on April 25, but the bankrupt did not appear. The Assistant Official Receiver said he understood the debtor was ill and had been removed from the place. He applied for a month's adjournment, as there was no statement of affairs yet filed. Adjourned until May 23.

Re JOHN HUTCHINSON WOOD, trading as a Chemist at 72 Handcroft Road, Croydon.

THE Official Receiver in his observations stated that no complete statement of affairs had been lodged, but the debtor estimates his unsecured liabilities at about 200*l.*, and his assets to produce about 115*l.* The debtor states that he commenced business as a chemist at 72 Handcroft Road, Croydon, in September, 1897, without capital, the premises and those at No. 70 being held on lease for twenty-one years from September, 1897, at 36*l.* per annum. The lease, however, is in the possession of a creditor as security. The premises, No. 70 Handcroft Road, are let on a verbal tenancy at 5*s.* per week, the rent, however, being payable quarterly. In or about December, 1897, the debtor states he

entered into a verbal partnership with a Mr. W. L. Denton. The partnership arrangement does not appear to have been properly determined, and debtor says he does not know his partner's present whereabouts, and that he (the debtor) is still liable for the whole of the partnership liabilities. The only hook kept by the debtor was a cash-book, and he attributes his insolvency to depreciation in value of goodwill, stock, and fixtures, which he agreed to purchase for 300*l.*, and to law costs incurred in defending a prosecution for embezzlement. With regard to that prosecution debtor states that he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. He alleges that he only became aware of his insolvency about Christmas last.

Re JAMES CHARNOCK MARSHALL, 5 Dunster Avenue, Rochdale, late Castleton, Lancaster, Manufacturing Chemist.

THE statement of affairs shows liabilities amounting to 1,510*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, and no available assets. The Official Receiver, in his observations, says the bankrupt, who was formerly employed as a traveller in the chemical business, states that in the beginning of 1893 he commenced business on his own account, at Castleton, as a commission-agent for the sale of chemicals. He had no warehouse or shop, and kept no stock, but as soon as he received orders for goods he supplied them direct to his customers from wholesale manufacturing chemists. He afterwards removed to Halifax, and from there to Rochdale. The bankrupt states that the Bancroft Extract Company (Limited) were indebted to him in the sum of 1,380*l.*, on account of which he accepted shares in the company of the nominal value of 500*l.*, and two bills of exchange for 350*l.* and 150*l.* respectively. The shares were practically worthless, and the bills of exchange were dishonoured, and the company went into liquidation in September, 1900. The bankrupt then found he was unable to pay his debts, and on September 6, 1900, executed a deed of assignment, his unsecured liabilities then amounting to 1,510*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, and that amount is still owing. The bankrupt attributes his failure to loss through the liquidation of the Bancroft Extract Company (Limited), of Cheshire.

Re THOMAS SIMNETT, 279*a* Liverpool Road, Islington, and late of 70 Chapel Street, Clerkenwell, Chemist and Druggist.

THE first meeting of creditors was held on May 1, at the London Bankruptcy Court, when accounts were presented showing unsecured debts, 443*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; fully-secured debts, 49*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and assets, "a gold watch." The debtor purchased the Chapel Street business in 1883 for 300*l.*, which he borrowed on terms that he allowed the lender 1*l.* per week for the use of the money. He paid that amount regularly up to twelve months ago, or 673*l.* in all, but repaid no portion of the capital, for which the lender subsequently obtained a judgment. The business gradually declined and was closed in March, 1900, since which time the debtor has acted as dispenser at the Islington Guardians' dispensary. A previous failure is recorded against the debtor in 1896, when he paid 19*s.* in the pound on liabilities of 204*l.* and obtained a release from the proceedings. That, as well as the present failure, was ascribed to loss on the trading, owing to the competition of stores, &c., and to the interest paid on the loan.

No offer was submitted, and the creditors left the case in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy. The public examination is appointed for June 4.

Appended is a list of the principal creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Davy Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks, 64 Park Street, S.E.	19	18	6
Manners & Hopkinson, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.	24	2	1
Simnett, S., Burton-on-Trent	35	0	0
Southey, E., Navarino Road, Dalston	315	13	6
Towlesend, J. T., Adelaide Street, Charing Cross	22	0	0

Fully Secured.

James, Joseph, Barnshury Street, N.	49	17	6
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(Security—Bill of sale on furniture valued at same amount.)

Re MARTIN WALDEMAR ADLER, 45 Station Road, Hove, late of 1 Hampton Terrace, Brighton, and 37 Preston Street, Brighton, Chemist and Druggist.

THE summary of the debtor's statement of affairs shows gross liabilities 620*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, of which 500*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* is expected to rank, and net assets 65*l.* 15*s.* The bankrupt states that he commenced business in 1892 at 92 Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, with a borrowed capital of 105*l.* He remained there until 1899, when he sold the business for 362*l.* 10*s.* He then purchased the business at 37 Preston Street, Brighton, for 675*l.*, which he continued until

November 3 last, when he sold it for 580*l.* That money was used to pay creditors and to repay money advanced to him. He then took a house in Hampton Terrace as a lodging house, and on March 9 last he bought a business at Portslade for 123*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, the money being advanced by his brother. He gives as the causes of his insolvency "continuous bad trade and borrowed capital"; and states he knew he could not pay his debts in full in August last. In that month he gave a bill of sale over his furniture for 60*l.* and interest, and he estimates that there is a surplus value over the claim of the bill-of-sale holder of 10*l.* He has kept a cash-book, but no ledger or other account-books.

Re WILLIAM THOMAS, Market Place, Willenhall, and 52 Walsall Street, Willenhall, Chemist and Druggist.

THIS debtor again appeared before Mr. Registrar W. C. Kerle at the Wolverhampton County Court, on April 29, for examination. He stated that he wished to make two corrections in the notes of his previous examination (*C. & D.*, April 13, page 592). With regard to certain debts that were taken over by one of his brothers-in-law, on his taking the management of the business in Walsall Street, these were owing "by" not "to" another brother-in-law, who had the business previously. In reply to the Official Receiver debtor said he was aware that since his own examination his wife had been examined with reference to certain moneys she had advanced to him, and for which he afterwards gave a bill of sale. His statement that a sum of 125*l.* was advanced to him on January 17 was not quite correct, as the amount was advanced in two sums on January 17 and 18. The examination was again adjourned.

Deed of Arrangement.

Storm, Janet Duncan (wife of Elliott Baxter Storm, chemist and druggist), 53 Broad Street, Worcester, mineral-water manufacturer, &c. Trustee, Harry Day, Foregate Street, Worcester, chartered accountant. Date, April 18; filed, April 24. Unsecured liabilities, 819*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; estimated net assets, 1,250*l.* The following are some of the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Alexander, A., & Co., London	43	0	0
Battley & Watts, London	19	0	0
Clayton & Jowett, Liverpool	17	0	0
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., London	28	0	0
Farmiloe, T. & W., London	28	0	0
Foster, McClellan & Co., London... ..	12	0	0
Freeman & Co., Liverpool... ..	12	0	0
Hay, W. (Limited), Hull	21	0	0
Henshaw, J., & Co., Manchester	30	0	0
Preston and Liverpool Distillery Com- pany, Liverpool	11	0	0
Price, Sons & Co., Bristol	12	0	0
Simmonds, T. F., Bristol	20	0	0
Storm, E. P., Worcester	13	0	0
Bankers' claims	230	0	0

Gazette.

The Bankruptcy Acts 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Leech, William, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire, chemist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Broad, Hannah, Coleridge Road, Crouch End, N., late Hornsey Rise Gardens, N., chemists' widow.

Wood, John Hutchinsson, Handcroft Road, Croydon, S.W. chemist.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Beckwith, John Batty, Liverpool, chemist and druggist—discharge granted.

A CHEMIST'S DEATH.—A young man named John William Marshall (25) committed suicide by strangling himself in Leicester Borough Asylum on April 28. Mr. Marshall was a qualified chemist, having passed the Minor in 1899. He was for about five years in the laboratory of Messrs. J. Richardson & Co. (Limited), of Leicester, after which he went to Bournemouth. At the end of last year he obtained a situation at the Leicester Provident Dispensary, but was only there a month when he had to be removed to the Asylum.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 2.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals is by no means brisk for the time of the year, although there is a steady undertone in most articles. Cocaine has a firmer tendency, and an advance would not be surprising, as stocks of crude have been practically cleared. Buchu-leaves have been dealt in at higher prices, owing to scarcity. Menhol is still tending downwards, and salol has been slightly reduced. Vanilla sold at irregular but, on the whole, lower prices in auction. Essential oils remain very dull, and lower prices are asked for oil of lemon. A rearrangement has been made in charges for packing salicylates, resulting in a slight reduction. Sulphate of ammonia is dearer, and copper sulphate is easier. Quinine is again easier in second-hand, and only a small business has been done. The cinchona-shipments from Java for the four months of this year show an increase of 960,000 Amsterdam lbs., compared with the corresponding period of last year, and this fact, together with the heavy sale at Amsterdam next week, may account for the absence of speculation. The following table shows the principal alterations of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Cocaine	Canary-seed	Galls
Buchu	Fenugreek	Copper	Oil, lemon
Chloral hydrate	Gentian	sulphate	Oil, orris
Cloves		Ginger (Jam.)	(concrete)
Nutmegs		(fine)	Salol
Pepper, white		Menthol	Vanilla

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from April 25 to May 1 (both days inclusive):—Aloes (@ New York), 22 cs.; arrowroot (@ St. V.) 7, (@ Montserrat) 81, (@ Brisbane) 100 sks.; arsenic (@ Hamburg), 24 cks.; "balsams," (@ Cartagena) 7 bxs., (@ New York) 3 brls., (@ Maranham) 10 cks.; benzoin, 21; buchu, 5; camphor, crude (@ Kobe), 175 tubs; cananga oil, 1; cardamoms, 158; cascara sagrada (@ Philadelphia), 105; cassia oil (@ Hong Kong), 10 bxs.; castor oil, (E.I.) 123 cs.; chillies (Jap.), 143; cinchona, (@ Ceylon) 197 pkgs., (@ Amsterdam) 62; cinnamon oil, 7 cs.; citronella oil, 2; cocoa-butter, 156 bls.; cocaine, crude (@ Callao), 6 cs.; cod-liver oil, (@ Hamburg) 50 brls., (@ Drontheim) 401, (@ Aalesund) 140, (@ Bergen) 27; cus-cus (@ Colombo), 25; essential oils (@ Messina), 38 pkgs. 15 cs.; drugs, (@ New York) 58, (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ Philadelphia) 42, (@ Panama) 21, (@ Trieste) 251 pkgs., (@ Havre), 24 cs.; galls (Persian), 23 cs. 867 bgs.; ginger, (@ New York) 991 pkgs., (@ Hong-Kong) 150 cs., 115 cks., (@ Jamaica) 1,100 pkgs., (@ W.C.A.) 826 bgs., 866 bdls., (@ Bombay) 766 bgs., 141 cs.; gentian, 46; gum arabic, (@ Aden) 26 cs., 5 bgs., (@ Trieste) 33; gum tragacanth, 612 cs. 145 bgs.; honey, (@ Jamaica) 160, (@ Smyrna) 21, (Chil.) 424; ipecacuanha (@ Havre), 5; jaborandi-leaves (@ Tutoia), 8; kola (W.C.A.) 10; lavender-flowers (@ Marseilles), 11; lime-juice (W.I.), 9; lime oil, 3; msna, 4; opium (@ Smyrna) 1, (@ Bushire) 11 cs.; papaw-juice, 2 cs.; phosphorus (@ Antwerp), 20; quince-seed (Cape), 3; roots (@ Marseilles), 219 lbs.; rose oil (E.I.), 3 pots; sarsaparilla, 2 bls.; senna, (@ Suez) 23 bls., (@ Bombay) 12 bls.; soy (@ Yokohama), 28 bls.; tamarinds, (@ Antigua) 603 pkgs., (@ Montserrat) 4; vanilla, 2 cs., (@ Mauritius) 9; wax, bees' (Fr.) 5, (E.I.) 15, (@ Sydney) 11, (Chil.) 50, wax, Carnauba (@ Tutoia), 251 bgs.; wax, Japanese, 200 bgs.

Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for market centres other than London.]

There is very little apparent change in the general condition of the heavy-chemical market. Deliveries are, perhaps, somewhat heavier owing to increase in exports, but home trade requirements are all round very disappointing. New business of moment is not of much importance, although there are some fair inquiries on the market. Values for the most part are well maintained, and are not likely to decline to any great extent, in spite of the moderate demand ruling.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching powder in moderate request at 6l. 15s. to 7l. 5s. for softwood casks on rails, and 7l. to 7l. 5s. per ton f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool. Caustic soda is meeting with better demand, as are also soda-crystals. Prices for both stand practically unchanged, and are as follows:—Caustic, 76 to 77 per cent., 11l. to 11l. 5s. per ton; 70 per cent., 10l. 5s. to 10l. 7s. 6d. per ton; and 60 per cent., 9l. 5s. to 9l. 7s. 6d. per ton. Soda crystals 67s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, and 62s. 6d. to 65s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne. Ammonia alkali in good all-round demand at 4l. 17s. 6d. to 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton, free on rails at works in bags. Saltsake steadily maintains a firm position, and to-day's quotation is unaltered at 30s. per ton in bulk free on rails. Bicarbonate of soda is also unchanged; 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 12s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool in 5-cwt. casks, and 6l. 15s. to 7l. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs. Yellow prussiate of potash very quiet, and on the easy side. Present price for best Lancashire makes, 6d. to 6½d. per lb. Chlorates of potash and soda still continue very quiet at unchanged figures. Chlorate of potash crystals 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., f.o.b. Liverpool, and soda 3½d. to 4½d. per lb. Silicates of soda in moderate request, and well maintained in price; 140° TW, 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton; 110° TW, 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d. per ton; and 75° TW, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per ton in usual casks, f.o.b. Liverpool or Tyne, with customary differences for other packages. Silicate of potash, solution, 7l. 15s. to 8l. per ton, and lump, 17l. to 17l. 5s. Hyposulphite of soda somewhat quiet, but without tendency towards decline, 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton for ½-cwt. casks, and 7l. 5s. to 7l. 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs. Sodium sulphate (Glauber's salts) 3cs. to 32s. 6d. per ton, free on rails in bags.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, May 1.

CASTOR OIL.—The small stocks of good seconds Calcutta are being rapidly reduced, and holders will only sell in retail quantities at 4½d. per lb., ex-store. The incoming steamer brings between 400 and 500 cases, but these are all practically disposed of before they arrive. For forward delivery prices are well maintained. First-pressure French has felt the influence of large arrivals, and is easier at 3½d. per lb. Second-pressure French is selling from the quay at 3¼d.

AFRICAN GINGER.—Sales of new crop have been made in quantity at 32s. per cwt. during the week, and higher prices are now asked to arrive.

CANARY-SEED.—Good bright Turkish is still firmly held at 33s. per quarter, but the sales are of a very limited character.

ACACIA.—In consequence of reports from the Soudan to the effect that supplies are light and disappointing the market has shown more activity during the week, and 65 serons have changed hands at 53s. 6d. per cwt., while a small lot of fine white realised 70s. per cwt. The holders are much more decided in their views, and higher prices are looked for in the near future.

CALABAR-BEANS.—Small sales of the new crop are reported at 3½d. per lb., but the quantity available is very small.

TURPS.—Momentarily scarce on the spot, and 28s. 6d. to 29s. per cwt. is the price holders are getting.

LINSEED OIL is firm, and an advance of 6d. per cwt. has been established, being 29s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. in export cases.

LINSEED.—Generally appreciating in value, and higher prices expected. River Plate for prompt shipment is held for 47s. 6d. per quarter.

HONEY.—Further sales of Chilean are reported: Pile X. at 32s. 6d. and 33s. for lots of a few barrels each; 15 barrels Pile I. have been sold at 27s. per cwt., and for Pile III. 22s. is asked for a large parcel just landed.

ARSENIC.—Powdered white is easier at 16l. per ton, net.

QUILLAIA is firmly held at 13l. to 13l. 15s. per ton, according to quantity.

BRESWAX.—One case mixed yellow and white Peruvian has been sold at 7l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. For a parcel of Argentine, prices ranging from 7l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 17s. 6d. are being asked. One case Chilean pale yellow found a buyer at 7l. 15s. per cwt. A lot of mixed Chilean at auction (about 2 cwt.) realised 7l. 7s. 6d. The article is firmly held, and importers talk of higher prices.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, April 30.

Business on our drug-market continues quiet, and only a very few articles meet with interest.

AGAR-AGAR is dull of sale, at 390m. per 100 kilos.

ANISE.—Russian is a little firmer, at 33½m. per 100 kilos.
 ANTIMONY is steadier, at 32m. per 100 kilos. for Japanese crude.
 CAMPHOR.—Refined is tending firmer; second-hand is held to-day for 460m. per 100 kilos.
 CUMIN-SEED is very firm, and in good demand for spot delivery, at 68m. to 70m. per 100 kilos.
 ERGOT is unchanged, with Russian quoted 410m. per 100 kilos.
 MENTHOL is dull and lower, at 26m. per kilo.
 IPECACUANHA is firmer again; Rio is held to-day at 29m. per kilo., while Carthagena is still quoted 15½m. per kilo.
 JALAP is very firm, and dearer; to day's quotations are 105m. to 120m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.
 QUININE is unchanged, at 45m. per kilo.
 SENEGA is quieter, at 350m. per 100 kilos.
 SUGAR-OF-MILK.—Quiet, at 88m. to 90m. per 100 kilos.
 WORM-SEED is quoted to day at 55m. to 68m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.
 CARNAUBA-WAX shows a firm market, with grey at 90m. per 100 kilos., up to 135m. for fine yellow.
 JAPANESE WAX is dull of sale, at 61m. per 100 kilos.
 COD-LIVER OIL is very quiet, at 60m. per barrel for non-congealing oil.
 CASTOR OIL.—Steady; first pressing, in barrels, is quoted 62m. per 100 kilos., spot, and May-August delivery 58m.
 PEPPERMINT OIL is firm, with HGH at 6m. to 6.10m. per lb., and Japanese is firm at 7½m. per 3lb.

Japanese Markets.

A correspondent writing from Osaka on March 27 says that there is a better business-tone. [This was evidently a month previous to the financial panic in Osaka and elsewhere.—Ed.] Cables giving higher prices for santolin and cocaine have been received. Saffron, sugar of milk, tannic acid, salicylic acid, and bismuth, are lower. Very high prices are asked for formalin owing to the prevalence of the "bald head sickness"—it is used as a disinfectant by the hairdressers—45 sen per lb. is asked for it, but there is a large stock. Java quinine has been in demand, to the detriment of English and German make. Heyden's salicylic acid is very popular here. There are very large stocks of Japanese potassium iodide and iodoform in Osaka, which are offering at low prices, while there is only about 200 lbs. of similar goods belonging to the syndicate. Our correspondent sends us a list of current quotations for chemicals, but pressure on our space prevents publication.

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, May 2, 11.25 A.M.:—The market is weak, at 56s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for best non-congealing oil. The catch of cod up to date amounts to 31,324,000, against 21,154,000 at the corresponding period of last year. This will produce 28,449 barrels, compared with 23,345 barrels last year.

NEW YORK, May 2, 3.25 P.M.:—Business is dull here. Opium is easier at \$3.33 per lb. in case lots. Balsam tolu is also easier, at 27c. per lb. in large tins, and ergot at 53c. is dull and cheaper. Golden-seal has been reduced to 49c. per lb. Citric acid is slow of sale and easier at 41c. Cinchonidine has dropped to 28c. per oz., and cubebs are offering at the slightly easier rate of 11½c. per lb. On the other hand, round buchu-leaves have been advanced to 30c., and Truxillo coca-leaves, at 23c. per lb., are firmer. Asafetida is higher at 32c. per lb.

HAMBURG, May 2, 2.5 P.M.:—Refined camphor is quieter, at 455m. per 100 kilos. in second-hands. Menthol is dull, at 25½m. per kilo., and so is cod-liver oil at 58m. per 100 kilos. Carnauba wax is firmly held.

London Markets.

ACONITE.—German napellus is quoted 45s., spot; and Japanese 37s. 6d., in second hands.

AMMONIA SULPHATE is dearer, spot price having advanced to 10½ 2s. 6d. prompt.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday some good St. Vincents sold cheaply "without reserve" at 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb.

ASAFETIDA.—A fair business has been done since the sale at dearer rates, and medium and fine qualities are still sought after.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—The exports of copaiba from Pará during 1900 amounted to 22,640 lbs., valued at 1,500l. The United States received the whole.

BELLADONNA-ROOT is quoted 37s. 6d. to 39s. spot, the outside figure for good.

BENZOLS are easier at 8½d. to 9d. per gal. for 90 per cent; 8d. to 8½d. for 50 per cent.; and 1s. 2d. for pure.

BUCHU.—Immediately after the auction-sale last week 1s. 3d. per lb. was paid for good green round leaf, which marks 1d. advance.

CAMPHOR.—Refined continues in good demand at unchanged rates, but crude is quiet at 17½s. per cwt, c.i.f., for Japanese, and 19s. for pressed.

CANTHARIDES.—A direct shipment of 30 cases has been received from China, of which 5 have been sold at 1s. 10d. per lb. spot. Russian are worth 2s. 2d. spot.

CARDAMOMS.—Since the auction 2s. 3d. per lb. has been paid for good dark seed, and there is not much offered.

CHAMOMILES have been in good inquiry. White, which are very scarce, are quoted 87s. 6d. per cwt, spot, in first hands; a few bales of manufacturing may be had at 75s. to 80s.

CHLORAL HYDRATE has been advanced 1½d. per lb., now 2s. 9d. for bottom quantities, duty paid. Makers are very chary in booking orders at the recent unremunerative figures, and the consequence is that stocks have become depleted, and there is nothing to be had on the spot.

CINCHONA.—Our Amsterdam correspondent writes on April 25 that 1,482 bales Ledgeriana hybrid and 375 bales 119 cases Succirubra bark, weighing 170,720 kilos., have been added to the auction to be held on May 9, so that the total amount to be offered on that date amounts to 5,593 bales Ledgeriana, officinalis, and hybrid, 1,694 bales and 228 cases Succirubra, totalling 684,263 kilos., and containing 30,806 kilos. quinine. The average percentage of manufacturing bark is 5.10 per cent, against 5.58 per cent. for the March auction.

The exports from British India during the six months ended September were:—

Lbs. ...	1900	1899	1898
	1,525,617	1,379,508	818,283

For the ten months ended October the exports from Holland were:—

Kilos. ...	1900	1899	1898
	4,002,000	4,712,000	4,050,000

The imports for a similar period were:—

Kilos. ...	1900	1899	1898
	3,799,000	4,783,000	4,235,000

The N.Y. Nederlandsche Veem, cinchona-bark department at Amsterdam, reports the shipments during April, 1901, from Java to Europe at 800,000 Amst. lbs., against 530,000 in 1900, 996,000 in 1899, 856,000 in 1898, and 560,000 Amst. lbs. in 1897. The total shipments from January to April have been 3,423,000 Amst. lbs. in 1901, 2,436,000 in 1900, 3,021,800 in 1899, and 3,212,000 Amst. lbs. in 1898.

COCAINE.—The stocks of crude cocaine have been practically cleared off this market during the past few weeks, and the price has advanced from 350m. to 440m. per kilo. This has stiffened the market for hydrochloride considerably, and there is nothing now to be had in secondhands below the makers' prices. It may also be added that the Swiss maker who was an "outside seller" recently joined the convention, so that if there should be any alteration in price it will be upwards.

COLOCYNTH.—Small sales of Turkey apple have been made at 1s. 4d. per lb.

CUBEBS.—The following figures relate to the exports of cubebs from Java from July 1 to October 31:—

Pic. ...	1900	1899	1898	1897
	2,530	635	1,468	2,465

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—A case of fairly bright lump sold in auction last week at 8½ 12s. 6d. per cwt., and a case of ordinary ditto at 7½ 17s. 6d., subject.

ERGOT.—Quiet, with small sales of Russian at 2s. 3d. spot; c.i.f. is quoted 2s.

GALLS.—A considerable quantity of Persian blues has changed hands at 52s. 6d. per cwt., spot, which is lower; greens and whites are slow of sale at 50s. and 45s. nominally. Chinese are quoted 65s., spot, for ordinary shape, and 56s., c.i.f., for April-May shipment.

GENTIAN shows a better tone at 15s. to 16s. per cwt. net, c.i.f., for good root, and 16s. 6d., spot.

GLYCERIN.—The official price of 63% quoted by us last week is for not less than 5-ton lots of English or German, from which figure prices range to 66% per ton, according to quantity.

GUARANA.—The exports from Pará during 1900 amounted to 58,240 lbs. (valued at 10,000%), of which the U.S.A. received 4,480 lbs., and "other States of Brazil" the remaining 53,760 lbs.

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—Small sales are reported at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt., spot; 7s. to 7s. 9d. f.o.b. Leghorn is quoted by another dealer.

LEMON-JUICE.—English raw is very firm at 1s. 4d. per gal.

LIME-JUICE.—For good raw West Indian 1s. 3d. per gal. has been paid.

MASTICH.—Retail sales of pale tear have been made at 1s. 5d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Quiet and easier, with sellers of Kobayashi at 13s. per lb. in case lots.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—From Bergen, under date of April 23, our correspondent writes that the Finmarken catch of cod so far has proved rather poor, as the constant stormy weather has prevented regular fishing. The cod, however, have been observed at nearly all the fishing-places, and as soon as the weather turns calmer, a large catch may be expected. The tendency of the market is still weak, and the quotation for non-congealing oil has now dropped to 57s. per barrel, f.o.b., which figure is quite nominal. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 3,344½ barrels, against 2,908 barrels at the corresponding period of last year.

OIL, LEMON.—Prices come lower from Messina, a well-known brand being now quoted 3s. 8d. per lb., f.o.b.

OIL, ORRIS (CONCRETE).—The list-price has been reduced to 20s. per cz.

OPUM.—The London market is quieter this week after the recent good business. Good to fine druggists' is now worth 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb., but little is offered. The market is very bare of fine soft-shipping descriptions, the bulk of the stock being of secondary and manufacturing qualities. Persian on the spot is still tending downwards, fine being quoted 13s. per lb. nominally.

SMYRNA, April 19.—The market has been gradually and steadily advancing, the sales both to shippers and speculators amounting to 42 cases, including 39 cases Karahissar and 3 cases Yerli. Rain and seasonable weather between this and the middle of next month may certainly save part of the crop, but most of the mischief has already been done, and under the most favourable circumstances a very small supply only can be reckoned on. [It will be noticed, however, from our Smyrna cable in last week's issue, that rains have since fallen, and prospects are, therefore, slightly more favourable.—Ed.]. The arrivals to date amount to 3,970 cases, against 2,700 cases at the corresponding period of last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—Heavy rains fell all over Asia Minor last Sunday, only just in time to save the crop. Some damage has, however, resulted from the drought, and it is doubtful if the total output (Salonica excluded) will exceed 5,000 cases. The market is steady, with speculative buyers at 9s. 3d. per lb., f.o.b. Constantinople; sellers, however, are scarce.

ORRIS.—A Leghorn report of May 1 states that the market has declined again; but the general opinion is that prices have touched bottom. Extra white Florentine is quoted 31s., prime sorts 27s., and small white 26s. per cwt, f.o.b. Leghorn.

QUININE.—A dull and featureless market is reported in second-hands, and prices have again slightly receded. The small business done includes spot at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d., August at 1s. 3½d., and October 1s. 3¾d. per oz. The demand from the trade is fairly good.

SALICYLATES.—An alteration in the prices of the charges for packing has been made in salicylates, which practically means a slight reduction in the cost to the buyer.

SALOL has been reduced to 2s. 10d. per lb. with various discounts, according to quantity.

SCAMMONIUM.—For Smyrna firsts 30s. per lb. has been paid, and the market is now cleared of this grade. A sale of *Root* is reported at 32s. 6d. per cwt.

SEEDS generally are quiet. Russian *Anise* is slow of sale, at 17s. 6d. per cwt. *Coriander* unchanged. *Canary* rather easier for the lower qualities, at 33s. per quarter for Turkish and common Barbary. Morocco *Penugreek* firmer, owing to reports of damage to the crop; the quotation is now 6s. 6d. to 7s. per cwt. *Cumin* firm, but little doing. *Linseed* steady. Dutch *Caraways* quiet, at 27s. 6d. to 29s. per cwt.

SENEGA is unchanged at 1s. 6d. per lb., spot.

SHELLAC.—No auctions have been held this week. Privately a quiet market is reported, with small sales of second orange T.N. at 53s. per cwt. for fair.

SODA SALTS.—*Caustic* is in fair inquiry at 10½. 15s. to 11½. per ton, spot, for 70 per cent. white; the f.o.b. Liverpool quotations are 78 per cent. 11½. 10s., 77 per cent. 11½. 5s., 76 to 77 per cent. 11½., 70 per cent. 10½. 5s., and 60 per cent. 9½. 5s. per ton. *Bicarbonate* is quoted 7½. 6s. per ton in kegs, landed terms, and from 6½. 15½. to 6½. 16s. 6d., f.o.b. Liverpool. *Crystals*, burlers 65s., bags 62s. 6d., spot. *Hyposulphite*, 8½. 15s. in kegs, spot. *Nitrate*, refined, 9s. per cwt., spot, or 8s. 7d. to 8s. 9d., f.o.b. Liverpool.

SPICES.—There has been more doing in white pepper to arrive at dearer prices, and cloves are also slightly dearer, but otherwise the market continues very quiet. At auction on Wednesday all the Cochin *Ginger* offered was bought in; bold and medium cut at 75s. per cwt., limed unassorted native cut at 56s., good washed rough at 40s., and small rough at 35s. Bengal partly sold at 34s., and Japan at 33s. per cwt. Jamaica sold well, but at rather lower prices in some instances: common to ordinary, 36s. 6d. to 45s.; middling to fair washed, 46s. 6d. to 55s.; and good to fine, 56s. 6d. to 63s. per cwt. Penang *Cloves* sold at 5½d. per lb. for fair dark bright. Zanzibar were bought in at 4½d. for ordinary, and at 4¾d. for good bright. The delivery market is dearer at 4¾d. for June-August, but business is small. A small lot of fine East India *Chillies* sold at 50s. per cwt. Japan were bought in at 47s. per cwt. *Capsicums* were bought in at 25s. per cwt. for East India on stalk, at 30s. for short pods off stalk, and at 40s. for good picked Japan. *Pimento* very quiet; ordinary greyish sold at 2½d., and bold very mixed blacks at 2½d. per lb. *Mace* quiet. *Nutmegs* dearer; 80's were bought in at 1s. 5d. per lb. *Cinnamon-chips* sold at 3d., and *quillings* at 8½d. per lb. *Pepper* steady for black; Tellicherry estate quality sold at 5½d. to 6½d., and good Ceylon at 6½d. per lb.; Lampong was bought in at 5½d. per lb. Singapore is selling privately at 6½d. on the spot. White was quiet in sale, good Singapore being bought in at 10½d., Ceylon at 9d. to 9½d., and Penang at 8½d. per lb. There has been a good business to arrive at 9½d. to 9½d. for Singapore, according to position; at 8½d. for Penang early shipment; and at 8½d. for September-November steamer.

TONKA BEANS.—The shipments from Pará during 1900 amounted to 17,920 lbs., valued at 600%. The United States received 11,200 lbs. and the United Kingdom 6,720 lbs.

TURMERIC.—Fair to good bright Madras finger has been sold at 28s. to 30s. per cwt., fair Bengal at 23s., and Cochin split bulbs at 7s. 6d. per cwt.

VALERIAN is quoted 26s. to 28s. per cwt, spot, and 22s. 6d. to 23s., c.i.f.

VANILLA.—In auction on Wednesday supplies were on a larger scale than had been expected, and of the 750 tins offered only about 400 tins sold, at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per lb. on good to fine qualities. The following prices were paid:—

SEICHELLES.—Sound pod, of good flavour and colour, 8 to 9 inches, 23s. 6d.; 7 to 8 inches, 20s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; 6 to 7 inches, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; 4 to 5 inches, 15s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; and 3 to 4 inches, 15s.; fair brownish and lean, 6 to 8 inches, 17s. to 21s. 6d.; 4 to 6 inches, 15s. to 17s.; and foxy, 10s. to 13s.

MAURITIUS.—8 to 9 inches, 24s. to 25s.; 7 to 8 inches, 22s. 6d. to 23s.; 6 to 7 inches, 20s. to 21s.; 5 to 6 inches, 18s. to 20s.; 4 to 5 inches, 17s. to 19s.; and 3 to 4 inches, 16s. to 18s. per lb.; seconds, 6 to 8 inches, 17s. to 21s. 6d.; 4 to 6 inches, 15s. to 17s.; foxy, 10s. 6d. to 15s.; and split, 13s. to 18s.

BOURBON.—6 to 7 inches, 20s. to 21s.; 3½ to 6 inches, 16s. to 19s.; and split, 5 to 7 inches, 12s. 6d. to 15s.

MADAGASCAR.—6 to 7 inches, 19s. to 20s.; 5 to 6 inches, 17s. to 19s.; 3 to 5 inches, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; fair seconds, 6 to 8 inches, 16s.; 4 to 6 inches, 14s. to 16s.; and split, 12s. 6d. to 19s.

TAHITI.—Six tins were held at from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb.

Westminster Wisdom.

NEW BILLS.

In the House of Commons on April 26 the Workmen's Compensation Act (1897) Amendment (No. 3) Bill, which is to amend the Act of 1897, and the Factories and Workshops Bill, "to amend the law relating to factories and workshops," were respectively read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

COOPERS HILL DISMISSALS.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, replying to questions in the House of Commons on Tuesday, stated that the Council of India is giving special attention to Professor Herbert McLeod's retiring allowance, and will give him the fullest amount possible under Civil Service regulations.

THE SPIRIT-DUTY.

Since Mr. Goschen raised the spirit-tax by 6*d.* per proof gallon with the object of compensating publicans who might be deprived of their licences, it has been customary to renew this addition annually. The publicans have not been compensated, but the 6*d.* has been allotted to local authorities with the recommendation that it should be used for encouraging technical education. The motion for the renewal came before the House of Commons on Monday evening, and after fully an hour's discussion, chiefly upon the decreased use of Irish whisky, which is a grievance to the Irish members, the motion was agreed to by a majority of 286.

A MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. A. J. Balfour was asked by Mr. Field, of Dublin, on Friday night (April 26), if he would consider the advisability of appointing a Minister of Commerce, with an adequate and capable staff, having similar duties as those belonging to Ministers of Commerce in various competing countries, but the First Lords of the Treasury would give no encouragement to the idea, good though it is. Presumably a Ministry of Commerce would take over some of the duties which fall to the Board of Trade, and the Minister as well as his staff would be commercial men. That would be too practical a revolution for Whitehall, but how excellent would it be for the commerce of this country!

MOND GAS.

A Committee of the House of Commons began the consideration of the Mond Gas Bill on Friday, April 26. The Bill is to authorise the formation of a company, with a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, to supply gas manufactured under patents taken out by Dr. Ludwig Mond for power and heating purposes in the large industrial district 100 square miles in extent to the north-west of Birmingham. Mr. Balfour Browne, K.C., for the promoters, explained the process of manufacture. A mixture of air and steam is forced through the burning slack used for the manufacture of the gas, with the result that the whole of the combustible matter in the slack, including the coke, is converted into gas. The ordinary cost of slack is 6*s.* a ton, and every ton used will yield 4*s.* 6*d.* worth of sulphate of ammonia. The gas cannot be used as an illuminant. The Bill is opposed by the Corporation of Birmingham, about one-half of the other local authorities in the district, and several gas and electric-lighting companies. It is urged that the gas is of a highly poisonous character, but Mr. Balfour Browne said it has a distinctive odour "like that of ordinary coal-gas which has been buried for some time and dug up again." Sir Frederick Bramwell and other eminent scientists have testified before the Committee to the advantages of the new gas.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

It appears from a statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on Thursday evening, April 25, that the terms of the resolution which were fully discussed in the *C. & D.* last week will not be strictly interpreted. Thus, no duty is to be charged upon importations of pure honey, but honey mixed with sugar will be liable to the proportionate sugar duty. It further appears that the Customs are taking steps to distinguish

by chemical analysis between natural and added sugar and to confine the duty-charge to the latter. Directions have already been issued to confine the assessment of duty to the quantity of sugar used in manufacturing imported articles. Pending analysis, the importer can obtain delivery of the goods on deposit of an amount sufficient to cover the probable duty. Allowance will be made in the case of condensed milk for the natural milk sugar, and if no sugar be added the condensed milk will be free of duty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also said, in reply to Sir James Dimsdale, member for the City of London, that provision will be made for a drawback on British refined sugar exported to England for places abroad. On the same evening the Chancellor submitted the following motion:—

Resolved, that there shall be charged on and after July 1, 1901, on glucose and saccharin (including substances of a like nature or use), Excise duties equivalent to the Customs duties charged on those articles.

And that there shall be charged, on and after the same date, on a licence to be taken out annually by the manufacturer of glucose, invert sugar, or saccharin, an Excise duty of 1*l.*

After some discussion this and another motion were reported to the House with a view to further consideration on Monday, April 29, when Mr. Kearley moved the following as an amendment to the Chancellor's resolution of April 18 (see *C. & D.*, April 27, page 705):—

Line 13, leave out all after "charged," and insert "on articles containing as a part or ingredient thereof any sugar, molasses, glucose, or saccharin, in respect of such quantity of sugar, molasses, glucose, or saccharin as shall appear to the satisfaction of the Treasury to be used in the manufacture of such articles."

The amendment led to an interesting discussion, in the course of which Mr. Kearley pointed out some of the anomalies that will arise in the imposition of the tax. He especially deplored the uncompromising manner in which the Customs authorities have been levying the duty on articles containing sugar. It appears from Mr. Kearley's statement that the value of condensed milk imported into this country yearly is 2,000,000*l.* He maintained that the analytical department of the Customs is unable to cope with the difficulty of estimating the amount of sugar in condensed milk, cocoa, preserved fruits, and other articles containing variable amounts of sugar. He insisted that chemical analysis cannot distinguish between the natural sugar in fruit and the added sugar in the form of syrup. Altogether, Mr. Kearley made out an excellent case in proof of his assertion that the tax has been imposed without thorough consideration. He was followed on the same lines by Mr. Lough, who is also connected with the grocery trade, and who criticised the polarimetric scale, showing that it is not a fair way of imposing the tax as it gives an extraordinary preference to low-grade sugars. Other speakers followed, Mr. Caine criticising the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that 6*d.* upon the 4*s.* 2*d.* outlay on the tax will be sufficient profit to the retailer of sugar. He held that it is inadequate, and that if a sugar formerly sold for 2*d.* per lb. is in future sold for 2½*d.*, inferior stuff will be put into it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply was, in effect, that the sugar-duty will work all right if people will only give it time. He is perfectly sure that the Government chemists will be equal to any analytical difficulties that might arise. Ultimately, the resolution imposing the duty was confirmed by a majority of 103.

The motion imposing Excise duties equivalent to the Customs duties on glucose and saccharin was also adopted.

SHOPS (EARLY-CLOSING) BILL.

The Select Committee sat on Monday to hear further evidence, Lord Avebury again presiding, five of his colleagues being also present. The first witness was Sir Wm. Selby Church, President of the Royal College of Physicians, who stated, in reply to the Chairman, that fourteen hours a day in a shop must be prejudicial to health; and he added that if the long hours of labour were compulsory the State should interfere in the same way as has been done in the case of factory-labour. He would not, however, express an opinion on the merits of the Bill, except to say in the case of small shops a hard-and-fast rule might be rather oppressive.

sive. Questioned by the Bishop of Winchester as to the ailments of the shopkeeper-class, he said they fell into two classes. The first class came rather within the province of surgeons and those physicians who practised more in the diseases of women; but the second class came under the observation of the ordinary physician, and many cases were seen in the hospitals—he meant diseases arising from an anæmic condition produced by long hours of work or by the confinement the work entailed. In this way he thought women suffer more than men.

The next witness called was Mr. Frank Dawson Chambers, chemist and druggist, Eastwood, representing the Eastwood and District Associated Trades Guild. In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Chambers said that in the Notts district the almost universal time for opening is 8 o'clock in the morning, and the hours for closing are from half-past 8 to half-past 9 on ordinary days, and at 11 to 11.30 on Fridays and Saturdays. Small shops in the poorer districts seldom close before 10 o'clock or till midnight, and, unlike the larger shops, they had not a half-holiday on any day in the week.

The Chairman: Has your Association any hope of getting earlier closing by voluntary action?—None whatever. Voluntary action has succeeded to the extent of inducing the larger shops to close one afternoon a week, but for early closing has failed altogether.

You think they might close earlier without inconvenience to the public?—Yes; without inconvenience at all. The great bulk of the population in my district consist of miners, who get home from work at 4 o'clock. They are paid on Friday afternoon, and a large proportion of them do not go to work at all on Saturday, and the shops keep open till 11 o'clock on both Friday and Saturday.

Is there any class in your district that is paid so late that you think the long hours are necessary in any case?—I do not think so. Practically all the workmen have to get up early and it necessitates going to bed in very good time, and late shopping is almost an impossibility with the industrial portion of the working classes. Actual experience shows in our district that the great bulk of the people who shop late are the idle and lowest portion of the population.

And they might easily shop earlier?—Yes.

Has the attention of your Association been directed to the Early-closing Bill?—It has. It was considered at a general meeting of the Association, and a resolution in favour of it was carried by a very large majority. I think the minority consisted of seven, and several of these were not retail tradesmen.

Do you find the smaller shops are in favour as well as the larger shops?—Quite as much in favour.

They are obliged to be in the shops themselves, and therefore suffer more?—Yes.

You yourself are a chemist?—Yes.

I understand that the feeling of the chemist is that the ordinary arrangement of the pull of the bell meets the case, and there is no reason to exclude chemists?—Yes; they are in a worse position as regards hours, as the average chemist has no time whatever. He has to be on his premises from January 1 to December 31, unless he has a qualified assistant, and not more than 50 per cent. do keep them.

The chemists in your district would like to come under the operation of the Bill?—Very much so.

Later in the day Sir William MacCormac, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, also gave evidence strongly in favour of the Bill. He said he had no doubt that long hours of work in shops tended very much to lower the vitality of the persons so engaged, and to render them more liable than they otherwise would be to attacks of different forms of disease. Night hours were spent in an atmosphere very prejudicial to health. A contaminated atmosphere of the kind contributed largely to the production of various forms of tubercle. Women, especially growing women, were most prone to suffer from such very long hours and physical fatigue. He held a strong opinion that moral and physical well-being depended largely upon one another. If the physical condition of a man or a woman was affected the moral nature must suffer to some extent also. He quite agreed with the opinion of his predecessors that such long hours are very grievous, and calculated to do harm to the community in which they prevailed. He was certainly of opinion that this subject is worthy of the attention of the Government and Parliament.

Budget-stricken.

[The new Budget regulations have been the prevailing topic of the past fortnight. A contributor tried to engage a fellow-craftsman on ordinary topics with the following result.]

He appeared in the depths of the wildest despair,
And his vehement grief I could judge it
Was caused by the papers all strewed round his chair
Containing details of the Budget.
I spoke of the Heat, of the Trade, of the War,
And the crimes of iniquitous Kruger;
But he merely kicked over the tamarind-jar
And stridently shouted, "Dear Sugar!"

I blandly suggested that changes would come
With the forthcoming Council election,
That Michael Hicks-Beach was considered by some
To be almost quite sure of rejection,
For Gifford was certain and Paterson sure,
And Allen's successor—Mackenzie;
But the pestle he threw at the kitten demure,
And howled for "Sacch. Cond!" in a frenzy.

I tried to engage him in affable talk
On the merits of Earlier Closing,
But my strenuous efforts with guile he did baulk,
For he merely appeared to be dosing.
I babbled on Ethics and prodded his pride,
For I knew on that subject he doted.
But of cerebral shock very nearly I died
When he suddenly yelled "Sugar Coated!"

I asked his opinion on Bloomsbury Bills,
I questioned his mode of dispensing
Carbolic and camphor and thiol in pills;
But he snorted and sneered at my fencing.
I asked if he'd vote that the President should
Be dressed like a Yeoman with stirrups
And khaki and leggings, or gown with a hood,
And he crisply and crossly said "Syrups!"

Then I thought that the Budget had twisted his brain,
But speech he quite promptly recovered.
And in eloquent words—I must really refrain
From reporting too freely—he shivered
The fabric so flimsy of Chancellor's dream;
And for flight I considered I'd due cause,
So swiftly retreated 'mid speech that did seem
Neither saccharinaceous nor glucose.

Estimation of Cocaine and Di-iodo-cocaine Hydriodide.

By W. GARSED and J. N. COLLIE, F.R.S.

THE object of this research was to find the method for the fairly accurate estimation of cocaine in small quantity.

The estimation of cocaine in presence of cinnamyl cocaine and isotropyl cocaine, and other substances, with which it is associated in coca-leaves has not been attempted, the method only dealing with the estimation of cocaine when free or mixed with benzoyl ecgonine and ecgonine, the products of hydrolysis of pure cocaine. When a solution of cocaine in the form of a salt containing about 1 per cent. of cocaine base is titrated by adding excess of decinormal iodine solution till the supernatant liquid contains excess of iodine, a precipitate of di-iodo-cocaine hydriodide, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3HI_2$, is formed. The excess of iodine in solution can then be estimated by a decinormal sodium-thiosulphate solution. The precipitated di-iodo-compound can be collected and weighed, or the cocaine estimated by the amount of iodine used. Any cocaine salt can be used, since the potassium iodide in the solution reacts with the salt, producing the iodide. Di-iodo-cocaine hydriodide is a remarkably stable and crystalline compound, crystallising in large glistening crystals of constant composition.

Cocaine can be estimated in presence of ecgonine, as ecgonine forms a soluble iodo-compound. Benzoyl ecgonine, however, interferes to a considerable extent with the estimation of cocaine. Making use of the fact that both benzoyl ecgonine and ecgonine are insoluble in ether or light petroleum, a separation can be effected, as cocaine is soluble in both these solvents. The extracted cocaine can then be weighed directly or titrated with iodine.—*Proc. Chem. Soc.*

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co. inform us that Mr. Sellers has undertaken a journey for them to the Far East, and during his absence his former journey will be taken by Mr. T. Eastaway.

MR. W. GRIFFITH, chemist and druggist, of 207 Wellingborough Road, Northampton, who is likewise a Mus. Bac. and F.R.C.O., sends us two songs—"Love was e'er a Fragile Flower" and "Heartsease"—the music for which he has composed. Our musical expert, who has tried both, reports them to be agreeable and unambitious productions. The publishers are Messrs. Phillips & Page, of Oxford Market, N.

BRITISH BRUSHES.—The March issue of Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons' (Limited), 75 Farringdon Road, E.C., wholesale catalogue has been brought to our notice. It is a complete illustrated and priced list of the many varieties of brushes this firm manufacture. The half-tone blocks used in the catalogue are very fine, and an inserted supplement, giving portraits of the directors and travellers of the company, will be of interest to the many chemists who deal with "Kents."

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. have just issued, in bottles of twenty-five, a "tabloid" beta-naphthol compound, each containing beta-naphthol 1 gr., wood-charcoal 4 gr., and oil of peppermint $\frac{1}{2}$ min. In cases of gastric fermentation accompanied by dilatation beta-naphthol is said to be of much service; the palliative effect of wood-charcoal in dyspepsia is well known; and the oil of peppermint makes an agreeable ensemble, especially when associated with the handy "tabloid" form.

"VIBRONA" ART SERIES.—The latest addition made by Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., of Holloway, N., to this series is well worthy of its predecessors. The new picture is an excellent engraving after the painting by Sir Edwin Landseer entitled "Suspense," which hangs in the South Kensington Museum. A fine dog is anxiously watching a closed door, behind which it is inferred his master is in conference. A pair of gloves and other articles of apparel are lying on a table near. Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. have hit upon an agreeable and generally acceptable method of "raising the tone" of advertising.

A NEW TALLY.—Mr. A. A. James, West Bromwich, has sent us a specimen of a patent tally or label he has invented to meet the requirements of railway companies and carriers, and at the same time preserve the secrecy desired by manufacturers who wish to consign goods "under mark." The tally is a double one, with perforated edges, and is made on the principle of the post-office letter-card, with the addresses of the sender and consignee on the inside of the cards. The unauthorised outsider is thereby debarred from ascertaining the addresses, but these can if necessary be readily obtained by the carrier or railway official by merely tearing off the perforated edges.

Business Changes.

Notices are inserted free in this section if properly authenticated.

HOLLOWAY'S WINE COMPANY (LIMITED) have removed from 61 New Oxford Street, W.C., to Suffolk Place, Snow's Fields, London Bridge, S.E.

MR. J. D. JONES, chemist and druggist, of Bedford, is opening a business at Dovercourt Bay under the style of "The Eastern Drug Company."

MR. R. C. SPURIN, chemist and druggist, has retaken his old business at 28 Tavistock Road, Plymouth, which has for a number of years been carried on under the proprietorship of Mr. F. W. Down, chemist.

MR. J. H. HADFIELD, chemist and druggist, formerly of Lower Broughton, Manchester, has opened a new business at 113 Beaumont Road, corner of Durham Avenue, Plymouth, which he advertises as the Beaumont Drug-stores.

Birth.

Notices under this Section are charged 2s. 6d. each.

COWLEY.—On April 26, at 10 Atholl Place, Peel, Isle of Man, the wife of C. H. Cowley, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages.

COX—McKIE.—On April 23, at St. George's, York Place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. E. H. Molesworth, M.A., Edward Edwards, son of Mr. Arthur Hawker Cox, J.P., Brighton, to Mary Winifred, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph McKie, J.P., solicitor, Linlithgow, and Mrs. McKie, of 26 Dundas Street, Edinburgh. [The bride, who was given away by Mr. Morrison, of Edinburgh, was attired in a deep-pink frieze costume, made with a plain skirt and bolero jacket, and a white-silk blouse, with pink hat to match, and carried a bouquet of white orchids and narcissi. She was attended by her sisters Misses Muriel and Lettice McKie, who carried clusters of Maréchal Niel roses in honour of its being St. George's Day. Mr. W. Herbert Cox, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man.]

MERCER—BRAY.—On April 30, at St. Paul's Church, Heaton Moor, Stockport, Frank Morland Mercer, pharmaceutical chemist, of 101 Mostyn Street, Landudne, to Gertrude Ann Bray, of Heaton Moor.

Deaths.

FLEMING.—At 34 Leven Street, Edinburgh, on April 27, Mr. James Fleming, chemist and druggist. Aged 77.

GREENHOUGH.—On April 29, at 12 Brandram Road, Lee, S.E., Harriet, the beloved wife of Mr. D. W. Greenhough, chemical-merchant, Rood Lane, E.C. Aged 66.

HUMPHREYS.—On April 26 at 1 Belsize Avenue, N.W. after a short illness, Ellen, the wife of Mr. Richard Humphreys, pharmaceutical chemist.

LOTEN.—At Hornsey, on April 22, Mr. Thomas Loten, chemist and druggist. Aged 54.

LOW.—On April 22, at Worple Road, Epsom, Mr. Alfred Low, member of the firm of Messrs. Low, Son & Haydon, wholesale perfumery manufacturers. Aged 58. Mr. Low was at one time a member of Epsom Local Board and Urban District Council, and a well-known freemason.

MANNERS.—At Gateshead-on-Tyne, on April 9, Mr. John Manners, chemist and druggist. Aged 56.

SMART.—In South Africa, of enteric fever, recently, Mr. John Percy Smart, of the 34th Company Imperial Yeomanry, and son of Mr. A. Smart, pharmaceutical chemist, High Street, Steyning (Sussex). Trooper Smart went out in February, 1900, and served throughout the campaign.

THORNTON.—On April 26 at the Beacon Pharmacy, Exmouth, Mr. Samuel Thornton, chemist and druggist. Aged 88. The deceased, who met with an accident last month, had not been in good health since. He was the oldest chemist in Exmouth, and was highly respected by his fellow townsmen.

YOUNG.—On April 24, at the Medical Hall, Newbridge, Mr. William Kingston Young, L.P.S.I. Aged 40.

THE HUMAN PINCUSHION.—The *Daily Express* publishes a telegram from Paris to the effect that Juliette Landrieux, the servant-girl who has been erupting needles from all parts of her body, has been found to be a fraud. The doctors, it is alleged, are now satisfied that she is an hysterical subject, and had driven the needles into her body for the purpose of obtaining notoriety. She has returned to her native village, having been dismissed from the hospital and from her situation.

The Miseries of Chemists.

As briefly reported in the *C. & D.* last week, Mr. Robert Drane, a veteran chemist of Cardiff, addressed the local Association on April 24. The address was a trade-homily, intended to show why chemists and druggists become misanthropic and jealous of each other. The text was, "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," and Mr. Drane began with the familiar administration of a nasty powder by a mother to her boy, and finished with strong remarks against the Pharmaceutical Society and the sale of proprietary articles. We print the autobiographical part of the address, with its cogent reflections, which will be echoed by many in the trade.

OUR miseries are due to our bad training. My own contemptuous isolation from my fellows is one of the incidental results of that training, so I will begin at the beginning to tell you how it came about. Immediately after leaving school I went on probation to a chemist in a country town in Suffolk. We opened shop at 7.30, and closed at 10 or thereabouts, Saturdays 12. On Sundays we rose at 7, and I was taken off, as a matter of course, to Sunday-school, distant nearly three miles. Back to a cold dinner (for religious reasons), and without alcohol (on temperance principles). After dinner we went to a Bible-class, which my principal conducted, he being a shining light in his own community. After the Bible-class there was a prayer-meeting. After the prayer-meeting we returned for tea, and soon after tea we went to evening service, after which we had family worship at home and then went to bed. During my probation I naturally wrote home, and, without knowing it or intending any mischief, I informed my parents that the difference between black and white pepper was only that white pepper was one-third ground rice, and that red precipitate was made of oxide of mercury and red-lead in equal parts. If I had stayed there the terms were 150*l.* for five years. My parents saw fit to call me home. I think they were very wrong. Here was a good place, with plenty of work, no time to get into mischief, much piety, pure drugs, a high character, and higher premium. What could a reasonable being ask more? But, gentlemen, that man, under whose influence I commenced my career, did not believe that the truth is true, and then was laid the foundation, though as yet I knew it not, of my contempt for my congeners.

I was next placed with a firm of three brothers who conducted a large business with three or four assistants and as many apprentices. I was bound for four years. The conditions were very similar to those of my first place, Sunday-school included, for the senior member of the firm was superintendent and a deacon. Here we were all worked hard and taught nothing which was not better left unlearned. The only books we had were the *Pharmacopoeia* and Gray's "Supplement," and I got into disgrace by getting the junior member of the firm to sanction the purchase of Bowman's "Introduction to Chemistry," Fowne's "Manual," and Balfour's "Botany." This concession to successive generations of apprentices at 100*l.* premium each was thought an unwarrantable extravagance.

I next went to London to one of the most prominent, respectable, old-fashioned dispensing houses—a new life and wholly different methods presented themselves here, and here I learned how false and bad my previous training had been. My employers were Quakers, and the rules of the house were very strict, one being that all hands must be in bed by 11 P.M. Charles Kean was on the stage in Shakespearean character, and I determined to see him. I had never been into a theatre in my life—I thought they were very wicked places—and not without misgivings I went, and did not get home till nearly midnight. Next morning I was carpeted. Asked where I had been, I replied, "To see Charles Kean," and I was told that the firm could not allow their assistants to frequent theatres. I was then in my twenty-second year, and resented this restriction, so I gave immediate notice to leave, and shortly after found my way to Cardiff. I shall not tell you what immediately happened here—it is too near the living—but I was now in full rebellion and developed an intense dislike to all druggists, their lives, their standards, and their ways.

I commenced business in Bute Street in 1858 under the delusion that it must become the principal street in the town.

Here my late employer called upon me to offer me congratulations. I told him I was no longer his assistant, and neither valued nor believed in his felicitations. Here I had an assistant who complained much of the long hours—in itself a just complaint, but one which I could not remedy, for I had not then fully learned that the truth is true. But he left me to commence business close by. He did not shorten the week-day hours, but, on the contrary, opened on Sundays, which I never have done. When in Bute Street a neighbouring chemist's assistant came in and asked whether I could oblige with so-and-so. I served it, and as he was quitting the shop with his apron on, he was asked by one who was entering if so-and-so was sold here. Equal to the occasion he said, "No, but if you will come with me you can have it," and he took that customer away. Sharp lad that—I really admired that lad, and saw before him the presidency of the Pharmaceutical Society or the gallows.

I escaped from Bute Street and recommenced at Queen Street in 1868. The Pharmacy Bill became law. There were then three pharmaceutical chemists in the town, and feeling that the new law created a change in the relations of chemists and their apprentices I called on each of these and asked them to join me in some scheme by which our assistants might learn chemistry, pharmacy, and botany. If they would do so they might individually take which subject they would, and I would take whichever was left. My proposition met with no response, the pharmaceuticals would not move. My next step was to address the assistants and invite them to join a botanical field class. One chemist responded and joined; one told me that when he went in for botany he should study in "Professor Bentley." There was nothing to pay: they had only to meet me at the rendezvous three days a week at 7 A.M. About this time I was asked if I would close on a given day and I said, "Yes," and gave my assistants the day off. By 1 P.M. I was the only chemist who was not open—a similar experience occurred later. Next a paper was offered for signature agreeing not to sell seidlitz powders under 1*s.* a box or 1*d.* each. I signed it as a matter of conformity, for I did not, do not, sell them under 1*s.* 6*d.* a box, but within a fortnight I found they were sold by some of those signatories at 10*d.* One more illustration and I have done with this department of my subject. A prescription was dispensed at my place which contained an unusual element. A fresh supply being required the prescription was taken to a competitor, who sent to me for the unusual item. He somehow made a mixture which differed from mine, and when asked to account for the difference he said, "Oh, that is easily explained; we were out of so-and-so and had to send to Drane's for it." Gentlemen, that competitor had not learned that the truth is true. Was that because his early training had been like mine? Do you wonder now at our individual isolation? My conclusion is this, that, though it is admitted that man was made a little lower than the angels, it is a canon amongst us that there should be honour amongst thieves, and it has fallen to the chemist to improve the genus by producing a species that has none—a species a little lower than thieves. I am told, "All this is now a thing of the past—come amongst us and see." In heaven's name be it so. The contemptible past has not believed that the truth is true; let the sweet promise of the future base its fulfilment on the acceptance of that truism, for our regeneration and redemption must begin at home.

Recent Will.

WARNER.—The will of Mr. William R. Warner, of Philadelphia, who died on April 3, has been admitted to probate. The value of the estate is returned as "unascertainable," but it is reported that it will be found to be close upon \$2,000,000. To his son Charles S. Warner he leaves an annual income of \$4,000, and the sum of \$100,000. He also leaves to him his jewellery and other similar personal effects. To his son William R. Warner, jun., who has long had the active management of the business of William R. Warner & Co., he leaves the residue of the estate, including his home in North Broad Street, his pictures, his library, and the contents of the house. He also leaves to him absolutely the business of William R. Warner & Co., which is to be conducted under that name, with all the trade-marks, proprietary rights, and formulae. The executors are William R. Warner, jun., and the City Trust Company of Philadelphia.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The Council Election.

SIR,—In last week's issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST mention is made of one of the four Scottish members of the Pharmaceutical Society presently standing for election to the Council having a "semi-official" candidature, while the other three are "free lances." I am inclined to believe that we all stand on exactly the same grounds, save that Mr. Paterson and myself will be more thorough in our endeavours for the interests of the members at large. I consider it is high time that votes should cease to be regulated by any geographical distinction when our Society is co-extensive with Great Britain. Perhaps it might be better for the Society were three of the four nominated from north of the Tweed taken and one left than that one should be taken and three left. At the same time I am free from the desire to disparage our good friends in the south who are standing. Our old friends have had a full share of the honours, and surely none of them arrogate to themselves all the wisdom required to navigate our good old ship. They should stand aside and give seven fresh men a chance of doing something better than has been done. I do not stand as other than a member for the whole Society. Of course, those who have held office have all the influence of "headquarters" to back them, yet surely they have a premonition of what is about to happen when the Secretary is so active in his recent provincial campaign. But it may all be necessary, if the rule of the Square is to be followed, and his relative, Mr. Allen, is returned, to be elected President, whose action at a recent meeting of Council, when notice of motion by Mr. Glyn-Jones was emphatically suppressed without its subject being mentioned. If this is to indicate the manner that business is to be managed in the future the electors might do well to consider how they are to vote on this occasion, and, further, whether in the great interests of the Society they are to go on returning men to the Council for no better reason than that they have long held office, or whether honours should be circulated, and efforts made to augment the number of new men on the Council. In all that I have written during these weeks past my only object has been for the good of the Society. Let the seven best men be elected, and should I not be within this number, I shall be quite content, ready, when called on, to place my services in the interests of pharmaceutical progress on some future occasion, should it be in my power to do so.

Yours, &c.,
Edinburgh, April 29. JAMES MACKENZIE.

A Council-candidate favours us with a "poem" which he has received in praise of himself from a Deptford man. It is not exactly what Mr. Alfred Austen would write, but is calculated to give the McGonegal a trying time—in short, there is more wisdom than poetry in the verses, as the first shows:—

I am a constant reader of C. & D.,
As for my own protection I have to be;
And from such reading thus I know
How the Council election this year will go.

SIR,—At the request of a large number of members and others interested we have forwarded the following two questions to all candidates, and we enclose the replies for the information of members generally. We would be obliged if you will kindly publish these in your first issue.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Edinburgh.

We are,
FRANK R. DUDDERIDGE.
CLAUDE F. HENRY.

1. Are you in favour of allowing candidates, whose absence from any examination or part thereof is occasioned by duly certified illness or other unavoidable cause satisfactory to the Council, to attend a subsequent examination on payment of a nominal fee of 1s.?

2. It has been customary to submit new by-laws *en bloc* to a general meeting of members for confirmation. Are you in favour of having them submitted *seriatim* in accordance with the expressed decision of the Privy Council?

	Question 1	Question 2
	<i>Answers</i>	<i>Answers</i>
Mr. Allen ...	Has not replied	
Mr. Atkins ...	Has not replied	
Mr. Campkin...	Yes, certainly, if properly safeguarded against possible abuse	Yes. Each one should be open to discussion before final adoption
Mr Corder ...	Yes; but it is very questionable how far conscious failure after a part of the examination has been gone through may conduce to an attack of illness	Yes
Mr. Gifford ...	Yes	Yes
Mr. Gostling ...	Yes; in the same way as is done at Oxford and Cambridge	Yes; otherwise no practical amendments can be made
Mr. Kemp ...	A nominal fee would meet the case where the Council is assured that the absence is unavoidable	I am in favour of conforming to any decision of the Privy Council which is not contrary to reasonable practice and would conform in this instance
Mr. Mackenzie	Very decidedly yes	Most emphatically yes
Mr. McLaren...	Yes	Yes
Mr. Martindale	A shilling is quite inadequate	It would be impossible to pass a dove-tailing series of by-laws
Mr. Morrison ...	Yes	Yes
Mr. Newsholme	Has not replied	
Mr. Paterson...	Yes, to absence from an examination; from "part thereof" should be dealt with by the examiners as at present	Yes
Mr. Pickard ...	Yes	Yes
Mr. Pickering	Certainly	Yes
Mr. Savory ...	Has not replied	
Mr. Stephenson	Yes, Board of Examiners or the Council, as in present clause	Yes; but there might be difficulty

"Six little birds in wisdom grew;
One 'canny' bird had gone;
Eleven little birds with their notions new
Other old birds with none.
Just seven nests for the little birds all—
But there were ten and seven!
Six and another to answer the call,
Sad were the left eleven."

Thus sang the Owl on his midnight prowl,
In the shades of the Bloomsbury tree;
And he chuckled and croaked, and giggled and joked,
And laughed with a loud "Hee! Hee!"

"Which will they send to the Loft to roost?
Which will be left to mourn?
Will it be He who my worth abused,
Who gibed me and put me to scorn?
Dare they elect Him—the great Un-squashed,
Who'd clip bare the Oof-bird's wings,
And would fain expose all the sins we've washed,
And would talk of 'illegal' things?"

Like the sad sweet flute was the plaintive hoot
Of the Owl; but the Crow said "Bah!"
As he squirmed and squawked, and grinned and gawked,
And sighed with a faint "Ha! Ha!"

"Surely they'd not leave Sheffield cold,
Or Kilburn in despair,
Or Salisbury Crag in shame behold
Proud Norwich tear her hair;

The two West-enders both want in,
And Blackburn means to try;
But Scotland must have four to win,
Or know the reason why."

*So the Owl, perplexed, looked around quite vexed,
In fear that he'd have to go;
And he sobbed and sighed, and cringed and cried,
But the birdies laughed "Ho! Ho!"*

"Lie low on your roost till the May moon shine,
And watch how the twig doth fall;
For judgment cannot yet divine
The trend of the members' call.
Say never a word, but be owlish wise,
And patient till you know;
And then you may promptly criticise
With a prompt 'I told you so!'"

*Thus the Crow spake sooth to the Owl uncouth,
And the wee birds in the Sky,
Till they sniggered and snapped, and wriggled and wrapped,
And sung to the clouds "Hi! Hi!"*

BEN VEIGH. (143/12.)

Unprofessional Conduct.

SIR,—Under the above heading "A Sheffield Chemist" seems only anxious to give the Council power to remove from the register the names of those culprits who (not being in a position to start business on their own account, yet desire a wee bit more "screw" and "liberty of action" than the ordinary assistantships allow) lend their services to limited companies. Might I ask if he would propose dealing out the same treatment to those culprits who, being fairly well blessed with this world's goods, yet join "to" themselves unqualified persons so as to obtain more capital with which to bring more siller to their mills? Or, again, to those culprits who either cannot or, more frequently, will not engage qualified men only, and so conduct their business with unqualified hands? The Medical Council deals as harshly with the two latter classes of culprits as with the first class. What an outcry there would be in the leading "homes" of pharmacy! I myself wonder if the Council would be manly enough to take one of themselves as a "test case" rather than allow the law to experiment with a poor outsider, to the detriment not only of his pocket, but also of his professional status.

Yours faithfully,

A "FIRST" CLASS CULPRIT. (145/16.)

Assistants' Holidays.

SIR,—Now that the holiday season is again looming before us I should like to hear the usual length of holiday which is given by wholesale and retail firms of chemists and druggists to their assistants. In one wholesale firm by whom I was recently employed all the assistants were allowed ten days' holiday in the summer. I sojourn northwards now, and find the holiday curtailed to six days, which in my humble opinion is not enough to blow the cobwebs away after twelve months' confinement in business. I may add that although the assistants are expected to be recouped by six days' holiday the principals require a full fortnight. I should like to hear the opinions of my fellow-assistants, and the length of holiday they get.

Yours, &c.,

A WET-COUNTER ASSISTANT. (130/70.)

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1900, pages 212-226, and pages 259-262.

143/15. *Omira*.—Proprietary articles composed of pure or entire drugs are not liable to stamp-duty. Your envelope in the possessive case does not make your powders liable.

144/34. *H. W. W.*.—The use by a pharmacist of the title "ophthalmic optician" does not infringe any law, but it is a ridiculous title.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

112/46. *Duster*.—Antiseptic Dusting-powder.—This has a composition much like the following:—

P. ac. borici ...	...	...	3i.
P. amyli ...	...	...	3i.
P. zinci oxidiz ...	...	...	3ss.
Ol. rosæ geraniij ...	...	...	℥v.

M. bene.

107/28. *Nunquam*.—We cannot identify the backache-powder.

88/16. *T. E. W. G.*.—Wood Enamel (quick drying).—The basis of this is a borax solution of shellac, made by boiling 2 oz. of shellac and 2 oz. of borax in 1 pint of water until solution has taken place, and filtering. Water-soluble aniline black and ivory black are then mixed with the basis in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and 1 oz. to 1 pint.

130/35. *C. W.*.—Anæmia-capsules.—These contain Bland's pill-mass, preserved by an admixture of soft paraffin. The soft state of the mass, perhaps, accounts for the better effects it produces.

117/68. *F. B.*.—The sample of German Stomachic Powder is, as you say, simply sodium bicarbonate.

116/5. *B. & K.*.—Powder for Gapes in Chickens.—Your powder is camphorated chalk; others we have examined have contained carbolic acid or oreosote in addition, but we believe the mixture of camphor and chalk answers perfectly.

138/61. *Ada*.—Removing Tattoo-marks.—This can be done by the use of glycerole of papain or nitric acid. The former method is described in the *C. & D.*, April 8, 1899, page 575, and the latter in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 438.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

142/39. Address of makers of Bailey's mouse-destroyer.

141/42. Makers of banana-flour for mixing with wheat-flour.

141/38. Address of proprietors of Griffendorff's heading-powder.

141/65. Names of makers of bottling-machines for small bottles castor oil, also machine for weighing seidlitz-powders.

144/53. Where to obtain genuine natural wine containing the smallest possible amount of alcohol. Who are agents for the Marquis of Bute's wines?

Coming Events.

Monday, May 6.

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. "Action of Caustic Potash and Soda on Stannous Sulphide," by Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin; "The Relative Leather-forming Value of the Different Tanning materials: their speed of tanning, with notes on the quality," by Messrs. John Youl and R. W. Griffith; "The Need of Greater Care in Introducing Gas-firing into Small Gasworks," by Mr. W. Cecil Jones; "Arsenic in Coal and Coke," by Messrs. R. F. Wood Smith and R. L. Jenks.

Thursday, May 9.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Annual general meeting.

Friday, May 10.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W., at 9 P.M. Professor Jagadis Chunder Bose on "The Response" of Inorganic Matter to Mechanical and Electrical Stimulus."



IRISH SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

FIFTH YEAR.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1901.

No. 53.

Review of the Month.

THE Budget proposed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on April 18, affects chemists by reason of the tax imposed on imported sugar and saccharin. Sugar is to bear a tax of 4s. 2d. per cwt., and saccharin 1s. 3d. per oz. The wholesale druggists, on the following day, revised their prices for medicaments containing sugar. Plain syrup is increased in price by 4s. per cwt., compound liquorice powder by 3s. 6d. per cwt., and the principal medicated syrups by 1d. per lb. "Xrayser" estimates that the tax on sugar will cost retail druggists 10,000l. a year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates that the duty on sugar will yield over five million pounds.

GLUCOSE, of which a large quantity is used in jam, aërated water, and beer manufactories, is to bear a duty of 1s. 8d. per cwt. The old sugar duties were graded in five classes, varying according to colour test in descending shades from pure white to yellow and brown. That method was unsatisfactory, and since 1874 the polariscope has been adopted by traders, a scale being recognised by both buyers and sellers, under which the amount of pure sugar in a parcel is judged according to the number of degrees of polarisation recorded. This scale is the basis of the new tariff. Refined sugar, which polarises above 98°, and amounts to nearly two-thirds of the total imports, would pass direct to the distributor paying the full duty of 4s. 2d. per cwt., but the duty on all raw sugar polarising below that degree will be less. At present articles like condensed milk are being charged duty on the full weight, but this matter is to be adjusted according to the amount of sugar the milk contains.

IN connection with the Shops (Early-closing) Bill, to which reference was made in this Supplement last month, it is to be noted that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, at the April Council meeting, passed a resolution of approval. Fifty-three associations have, at the invitation of the Editor, answered, through their secretaries, a series of questions as to the Bill. The result has been that fifty-one associations express themselves in favour of the Bill, whilst two associations are against it.

THE arrangements for holding the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Dublin this year are progressing favourably.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee in London on April 3, a letter was read from Mr. Wells recommending that Monday, July 29, be fixed for the opening-day of the Conference. This was agreed to, so that the week which includes the end of July and the beginning of August will be pharmaceutically important in Ireland. In connection with the Conference we desire to call attention to the recently issued formulary which the Committee have issued. It contains many useful formulas, and the fact that many of the recipes from the last edition were incorporated in the 1898 B.P. shows they are of a practical nature. A *résumé* of the contents appears in the *C. & D.* for April 27.

THE Winter Session of pharmaceutical associations which closes at the advent of May, leaves nothing of its existence to chronicle from Ireland. The evening meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society have been dropped, owing to the slight interest taken in them. The Pharmaceutical Assistants' Association ceased to exist at the end of 1900. We have to chronicle, however, that the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland held a successful smoking-concert and conversazione, in addition to the annual meeting. Perhaps the pharmaceutical organisations will renew their vigour for the next winter session, although we confess that the slight interest taken in the meetings is far from encouraging to the organisers.

AMONG the features of the *C. & D.* for the past month may be mentioned the following articles:—"Balsam of Peru," in which the collection of the balsam in Central America is pictorially described; "The Australian Drug-trade," a description of some of the chief wholesale houses in Australia; "Taking the Census," by a chemist who was engaged in it; "Thirty Years Passing the Minor," an account of a chemist who tried several times during a period of thirty years to pass the Minor, and eventually succeeded; "Glasgow and the Smallpox," notes on the effect of the epidemic on the chemist's business; "Stereoscopic Photography," a contribution designed to make chemists familiar with this branch of the "black art"; "The Ideal Antiseptic," which, according to a hospital surgeon, has yet to be introduced; and "Wheat-dressings," a subject which is dealt with from the agricultural chemist's point of view. Mr. Joseph Ince, the well-known pharmaceutical authority, commenced on April 13 a series of articles on "Elementary Dispensing-practice," which should be followed by students and apprentices.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on April 3 at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. The President (Mr. George Beggs) was in the chair, and the following other members attended: The Vice-President (Mr. Bernard), and Messrs. Montgomery (Belfast), W. F. Wells, Britton, Simpson, and Brown.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPROVAL.

A letter was read from the Privy Council (Ireland) Office approving of the alteration in the mode of marking the answering in the Pharmacy division of the Licence examination which the Council had previously decided on.

The PRESIDENT: We have been hammering at this for the last two years, and at last they have acceded to our wishes.

Another letter from the Privy Council approved of the appointment of Dr. R. Watt as druggist examiner in Dublin.

A letter from Dr. Watt thanked the Council for electing him; and later on he was nominated for membership of the Society.

PHOTOGRAPHIC POISONS.

A letter from Messrs. Casey & Clay, solicitors to the Society, reported that Messrs. Lafayette and Victor Smith, of Dublin, had each been fined 5*l.* (2*l.* 10*s.* on each of two summonses) for unlawful sale of oxalate of potash and sulphocyanide of ammonium by Mr. Swifte, Divisional Police Magistrate, and that Mr. J. B. Laphen, of Dublin, had been fined 5*l.* on each of two summonses for similar offences. The letter stated that Mr. Swifte held he had authority under the Dublin Metropolitan Police Act to reduce the 5*l.* penalty imposed by a section of the Act, but expressed his willingness to state a case for the High Court if necessary.

The PRESIDENT: I told Mr. Collins, one of the firm, we were satisfied with Mr. Swifte's decision.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The power of reducing the penalty only exists in Dublin.

A SCHOOL OF PHARMACY FOR BELFAST.

A letter from the Chairman of the Board of the Royal Academical Institution of Belfast contained a second application to the Council to acknowledge their school. Their letter stated they represented one of the most ancient educational trusts in Ulster; that there was now really only one school of pharmacy in Belfast having recognition from the Society—a private school conducted by Mr. Templeton, which had been recognised, having merged in the Working Men's Institute, a recognised school, by the appointment of Mr. Templeton as principal of that institute; that one school of pharmacy was an inadequate provision for the wants of Belfast, which has 350,000 inhabitants; and that the Academical Institution had a large public grant.

The PRESIDENT said Mr. Montgomery would be better able to speak as to this application than any of the Dublin members of the Council; but, as Mr. Templeton's school was now closed, they would not be adding to the number of recognised schools in Belfast if they granted the application. From all he (the President) heard he believed they would be doing well if they recognised the institution. They would, besides, be preventing monopoly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: It would only be a transfer of one licence.

The PRESIDENT moved that the application of the Academical Institution be acceded to.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, in seconding the motion, said the Council might depend upon it that whatever the Academical Institution undertook to do would be honourably carried out. They had one of the finest laboratories in Belfast, and every facility for chemical teaching. They undertook to give courses for students going to the pharmaceutical profession, commencing at 6 in the evening on each day of the week except Saturday, and commencing at 1 P.M. on Saturdays.

Mr. WELLS: We only recognise those classes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: Only the classes for pharmacy.

The motion passed unanimously.

NOT INCLUSIVE ENOUGH.

A letter from the solicitors enclosed an undertaking from Mr. Thomas Mayne, of Dublin, not in future to sell oxalate of potash or sulphocyanide of ammonium.

Mr. WELLS: He ought to give an undertaking not to sell any scheduled poison.

The Registrar was directed to write to Messrs. Casey & Clay that the undertaking should be not to sell any scheduled poison.

Mr. J. A. McQuillan, of Drogheda, was elected a member.

The Council then adjourned and met again, when there was no quorum.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE following are the results of the recent examinations:—

Pharmaceutical Licence Examination.—J. R. Wilson, T. A. Robb, J. Fleming, W. J. Mooney, J. Farrington, J. F. Young, S. Dale, A. N. Cole, W. J. Strange, F. Maxwell, R. M. Bronte passed. Eight candidates were rejected. *Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination.*—W. A. Berry, W. Fee, H. C. Smyth, G. A. Turner passed. Three candidates were rejected. *Registered Druggist Examination.*—J. Browne, P. J. T. Cosgrave, J. Hogg, J. A. McMichael, G. W. Walker passed. Three candidates were rejected. *Preliminary Examination.*—J. J. Courtney, H. H. Burrowes, P. J. Timoney, B. R. Allshire, (W. B. Harvey, R. H. Ladley), W. P. J. Gannon, M. Foley, (D. Mitchell, R. Wright), W. C. Lyons, N. W. G. Borthistle, E. Moran, F. Anderson, E. J. Benson passed. Eleven candidates were rejected.

QUESTIONS SET AT THE LICENCE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Iodine. Give source, characters, tests, and preparations.
2. What is creosote? Give source, characters, tests, and preparations.
3. Enumerate the tabellæ of the B.P. Give strength and dose.
4. What are gum-resins? Why do they yield an emulsion when finely powdered and rubbed with water? Name those official, give source, N.O., and preparations.
5. What is santalin, aloin, picrotoxin, and veratrine? State source, N.O., characters, and doses.

BOTANY.

6. What is meant by the terms vernal, venation, aestivation, monocotyledonous, and biennial?
7. What is the cause of the green colour in plants? What is its use?
8. Refer the specimen given you to its N.O., giving your reasons for so doing, and describe it fully, taking its organs (when present) in the following order:—

Stem	Flower	Stamens
Leaves	Calyx	Pistil
Bracts	Corolla	

GENERAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

(Six questions only need be attempted.)

(Time—Two hours and a half.)

1. One hundred cubic centimetres (measured at 15.5° C., of a solution which contains sugar, water, and alcohol are distilled until all the alcohol is present in the distillate. The distillate is then made up to 100 c.c. at 15.5° C. with distilled water, and is found to be of a density of 0.9678, which corresponds to 23 per cent. absolute alcohol by weight. If the density of the original liquid was 1.020, calculate what percentage of absolute alcohol by weight it contained.

2. Write equations for the reactions which take place when solutions of the following substances are mixed, and name the compounds formed:—

- (a) Aluminium sulphate and sodium carbonate.
- (b) Aluminium sulphate and ammonium sulphide.
- (c) Sodium thiosulphate and iodine.
- (d) Potassium iodide and copper sulphate.

3. Describe a method for determining the amount of carbonic acid in the air.

4. The B.P. describes boric acid as a "weak acid, having the formula H_2BO_3 ." Give an example of a strong acid, and state the fundamental difference between it, as an acid, and boric acid.

5. How is metallic sodium prepared? If 1 gramme of a sample of metallic sodium is very cautiously added to water, and the solution is found to require for neutralisation 42.6 c.c. of a normal solution of sulphuric acid, what percentage of sodium does the sample contain? [Na = 23.]

6. How would you separate strychnine from nux vomica.

7. How is compound spirit of ether prepared? Describe fully what occurs in each of the operations involved.

8. Under "Thermometric Memoranda," the B.P. says that the zero-point of a thermometer, which is used for accurate work, should be verified from time to time. Why is this necessary, and how could it be done? If a thermometer was found to give correct readings at 0° C., and at 100° C., could one assume that it was accurate at intermediate temperatures? If not, why?

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

[Time—Forty minutes are allowed for each question.]

1. Exercise in testing for simple substance.
2. Determination of melting-point.
3. Exercise in volumetric analysis.

PHARMACY.

1. State how the official concentrated solutions are prepared generally, and accurately how those of calumba and compound sarsaparilla are prepared.

2. Give the sp. gr. of the following:—

Alcohol absolut.	Liquor. ammon. fort.
Liquor ferri perchlor. fort.	Ether
Chloroform	

3. Having ascertained that a sample of opium contains 10 per cent. of morphine, how much tincture of opium could be produced from 4 oz.? State how the tincture is prepared.

4. State how the following are prepared:—

Inject. apomorphin. hypoderm.	Sodii sulph. efferves.
Collodion	Spirit ætheris comp.
Liquor picis carbonis.	

5. Give composition and strength of:—

Pilula hydrarg. subchlor. comp.	Tr. opii ammon.
Tinct. valerian. ammon.	Mistura sennæ comp.
Ung. cetacei.	Infus. aurantii comp.

6. What precautions are necessary when selling by retail the following:—Corrosive sublimate, Fowler's solution, oxalic acid, tincture of belladonna?

EXAMINATION FOR PHARMACEUTICAL ASSISTANT.

1. Give the strength and dose of each of the following:—

Liquid extract of opium	Pil. plumbi, c. opii
Pil. quinine sulph.	Lead acetate
Pulv. opii co.	Dover's powder
Creasote mixture	Soda phosph.
Menthol	Camphor

2. Enumerate the preparations made on glycerin, giving strength of each.

3. Give the composition and dose (if any) of each of the following:—

Solution of ammonium acetate	Goulard's lotion
Potassium hydrogen carbonate	Hofman's anodyne
Phenol ointment	Aromatic syrup of cascara
Syrup of chloral	

4. Write out the following prescription in Latin, using no abbreviations:—

R	Ferri et ammon. cit.	...	...	℥iiss.
"	Liq. arsenicalis	...	...	℥ii.
"	Syrup limonis	...	...	℥vi.
"	Aqua chlorof. ad	...	...	℥vi.
Ft. mist.				

Sig. 1/12th pt. 2 or 3 times daily.

5. Under what conditions are the following retailed to the public:—

Fowler's solution	Liniment of aconite
Corrosive sublimate	

REGISTERED DRUGGIST EXAMINATION.

1. Lemons are bought at 3 for 2d., and sold at 4 for 3d.: how many must be sold to realise a profit of 2s.?

2. Find the value of—

$$\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{2}.$$

Express as a decimal fraction—

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{16}.$$

3. Find the simple interest on 375*l.* for 4 years at 3½ per cent.

4. The sp. gr. of glycerine is 1.25: what profit is made by selling 1 cwt., bought at 5*l.* 12s., and sold at 2d. per fl. oz.?

5. How would you prepare 2 fl. oz. of each of the following:—Hartshorn and oil, Carron oil, steel drops, and black wash? What is the appearance of each preparation?

6. Give a short account of "The Act to regulate the Sale of Arsenic."

7. Write a short essay on "Perseverance"; or "War."

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

LATIN.

1. Translate into English one of the following passages and parse all words printed in italics:—

I.

Sic memorat; simul Aenean in regia ducit
Tecta, simul divom templis *indicit* honorem.
Nec minus interea sociis ad litora mittit
Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum
Terga *suum*, pingues centum cum matribus agnos,
Munera laetitiamque dei.
At *domus* interior regali splendida luxu
Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis:
Arte laborate vestes ostroque superbo,
Ingens argentum mensis, *caelataque* in auro
Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum
Per tot ducta viros antiqua ab origine gentis.

II.

Ariovistus ad postulata Caesaris pauca respondit, de suis virtutibus multa praedicavit. Transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et *arcessitum* a Gallis; non sine magna spe Magnisque praemiis domum propinquosque *reliquisse*: sedes habere in Gallia ab ipsis concessas, *obsides* ipsorum voluntate datos; stipendium capere iure belli quod victores victis imponere *consuerint*. Non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse; omnes Galliae civitates ad se *oppugnandum* venisse ac contra se castra habuisse; eas omnes copias a se uno proelio pulsas ac superates esse.

2. Set down the cardinal and ordinal adjectives for 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 22.

3. Give the principal parts of the following verbs:—cano, impigno, gigno, prandeo, sumo.

4. Translate into Latin:—

- (a) The Senate passed a resolution that the Consuls should hold a levy.
- (b) Nobody is so powerful as to be able to perform everything.
- (c) He said the city would be taken if Caesar did not come, to its aid.

ENGLISH.

1. Parse fully the words in italics:—

I saw thee smile; the sapphire's blaze
Beside thee ceased to shine;
It could not match the living rays
That filled that glance of thine.

[N.B.—Attempt only 3 of the following 4 questions]:—

2. Define (giving two examples in each case) proper noun relative pronoun, passive voice, impersonal verbs.

3. Correct (if necessary) and give your reason—

- (a) "Neither the king nor his minister were at fault."
- (b) "He is taller than me."
- (c) "Who are you calling for? Is it me?"
- (d) "He is one of those men who hesitates."
- (e) "I saw a black and white man walking together."

4. (a) Give the plurals of—ox, cliff, life, key, piano.

(b) Give the feminines of—bachelor, lord, sultan, testator, ox.

(c) Give the possessive plurals of—fox, thief, mistress, he.

5. (a) Give the principal parts of—be, hurt, run, bite, choose steal.

(b) What are "strong" verbs? Give three examples.

COMPOSITION.

Write a short composition on one of the following subjects:—

- (a) "Never venture, never win."
- (b) The evils of gambling.
- (c) Your favourite recreation.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Add together 9·25, 11·03, and ·0016, and reduce the result to a vulgar fraction.
2. If 31 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs. of sugar cost 37*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, what would be the cost of $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ of $\frac{8}{15}$ of a ton?
3. If 25 men can do certain work in 13½ days of 10 hours each, in how many days of 9 hours will 30 men do twice as much?
4. Reduce ten million inches to miles (statute).
5. If a train run 288 kilometres in 9 hours, what is its rate in yards per minute?
6. Find cost of 54 kilolitres 7 dekalitres at 17*s.* 6*d.* a hectolitre.

ALGEBRA.

1. Divide $6x^4 + x^2y + 2x^2 - 12y^2 + 37y - 28$ by $2x^2 + 3y - 4$
2. Find the least common multiple of $x^5 - 9x^2 + 26x - 24$, and $x^5 - 12x^2 + 47x - 60$.
3. Simplify $\left(1 - \frac{4xy}{(x+y)^2}\right) \div \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x+y)^5}$.
4. Solve the equation $x^2 + a^2 = (b - x)^2$.
5. A bill of 13*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* was paid in half-crowns and half-sovereigns; the whole number of coins was 40: how many coins were there of each kind?

EUCLID.

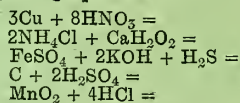
1. Define axiom, circle, rhomboid, right-angle.
2. The side of a square is 15 inches. How would you proceed to find the length of its diagonal?

[Attempt two only of the following propositions.]

3. The angles which one straight line makes with another are together equal to two right angles.
4. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal, and, if the equal sides be produced, the angles on the other side are also equal.
5. Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to each other.

CHEMISTRY.

1. How is the volume of a gas affected by a change of temperature? 170 volumes of oxygen are measured at 10° C. What will the volume be on the temperature sinking to 0° C.?
2. If 1 litre of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature weigh ·0896 grammes, what will a litre of each of the following weigh?—Oxygen, chlorine, sulphur vapour, steam, ammonia gas.
3. Describe two experiments to show the properties of—(1) carbon monoxide and (2) carbon dioxide. How would you convert carbon dioxide into carbon monoxide?
4. Complete the following equations:—



5. How is sulphuretted hydrogen prepared? By what simple experiment would you prove that this gas contains its own volume of hydrogen?

FRENCH.

1. Give the French for—7, 16, 19, 28, 41, 71.
2. Name the personal pronouns (conjunctive) in French.
3. Put into French:—
Is your sister taller than mine? No, sir, your sister is the taller of the two.
Is Charles 19 years old? No, he is 14, and his brother is 11.
To whom have you spoken, and about what have you spoken?
Which of these two rings will you have? this one or that one?
Were you in Paris two days ago? Tell me what you have seen.
My hands are cold. She has cut her finger.
4. Give the present indicative and future simple of—savoir, faire, être, finir, s'en aller.
5. Translate:—
Un jour le curé et moi, nous nous étions à peine assis à notre table que la porte s'ouvrit et que Perrine entra dans un état de

grande agitation. 'Le feu est-il à la maison? demanda ma tante. Non, madame, mais la vache est dans le champ d'orge et les lapins dans le potager.' Quand ma tante se fut précipitée dehors à la suite de la domestique, je me tournai vers le curé et lui dis: 'Croyez-vous qu'il y ait dans le monde entier une femme aussi abominable que ma tante? Savez-vous ce qu'elle a fait hier? Elle m'a battue! Mais j'ai trouvé le moyen de me venger.' Je m'assis à côté de lui. 'Vous avez entendu parler de mon oncle de Pavol? Eh bien! ma tante craint par-dessus tout que je ne me plaigne à M. de Pavol et que je ne lui demande de me prendre chez lui. Je la menacerai d'écrire à mon oncle.'

MECHANICS AND PHYSICS.

1. Explain what is meant by stable, unstable, and neutral equilibrium, giving an example of each.
2. A glass ball weighs 100 gr.; it weighs 63 gr. in water and 65 gr. in wine: find the sp. gr. of the wine.
3. What is a harmonic vibration? Define *pitch*, *amplitude*, and *wave length*.
4. What do you understand by the terms *refraction* and *refractive index*? What are the refractive indices of water and glass respectively?
5. The latent heat of steam at 100° C. being 536, and the latent heat of water 80, how many grammes of steam will be required to melt 100 grammes of dry snow at 0° C.

Notes and News.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.—Chemists who take an interest in the new Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, of which Sir Christopher Nixon is first President, will be pleased to hear that there are now over thirty students attending its first session. The present buildings are only temporary, but it is expected that the new premises will be ready for occupation in a year's time.

THE RICHMOND HOSPITAL.—The Lord Lieutenant opened the new buildings of the Richmond Hospital on April 20. The new hospital is one of a group of three, and is for surgical cases. The other two buildings—the Whitworth and Hardwick Hospitals—are for the reception of ordinary medical and infectious cases. These three institutions are technically known as the Hospitals of the House of Industry, and are governed under a special Act. Their title dates from 1772. At present the hospital receives a grant of 7,600*l.* per annum from the Government. It will be remembered that the House of Industry furnished the whole of the medical, surgical, and nursing staff of the Irish Hospital sent to South Africa at the expense of Lord Iveagh.

THE OPERATING THEATRE of the new hospital is probably the most complete in the Kingdom. The theatre itself, apart from the various rooms devoted to the administration of anaesthetics and the sterilisation of water and instruments, measures 29 feet by 23 feet. The ventilation and warming are on the "Plenum" system. Cold air is drawn through an air-filter of cocoanut fibre, over which which water is continually flowing. The air is then warmed by passing over a steam-heated calorifier, and can then be passed in any required volume and at any temperature into the operating theatre. Vitiated air is extracted by a second fan, the apparatus being capable of entirely renewing the air in three minutes.

WORKHOUSE NURSING.—The Nursing Order of 1898 issued by the Local Government Board of Ireland prohibits the employment of pauper nurses by Boards of Guardians, the Guardians being compelled to appoint probationers. No arrangements, however, were made for training the probationers, so that the L.G.B. refused to sanction their employment in many instances. Recently a Supplementary Nursing Order has been issued requiring the Guardians to appoint as many trained assistant nurses and attendants as the Board might direct, previous experience showing that the Guardians would not employ a sufficient number when they could not employ untrained women. Some doubt as to the matter being in the jurisdiction of the L.G.B. has been expressed by some Boards of Guardians, and the Lord Lieutenant in Council is to be appealed to.

Paris Exhibition, 1900—British Awards.



GRAND PRIX

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